Board of Trade Journal

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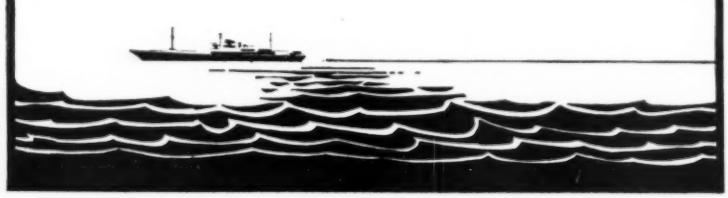

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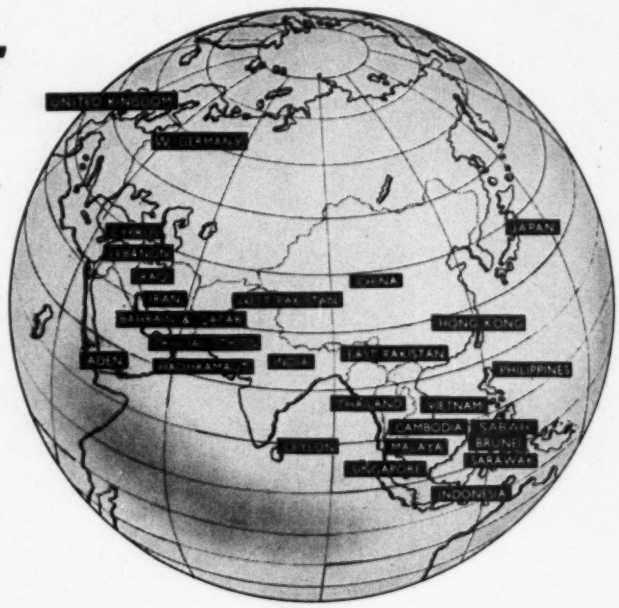

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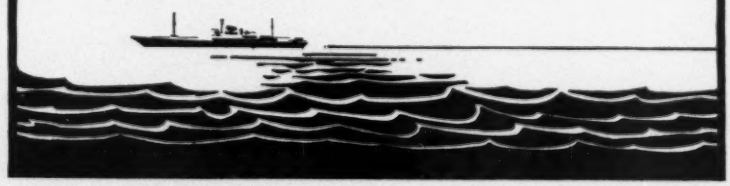

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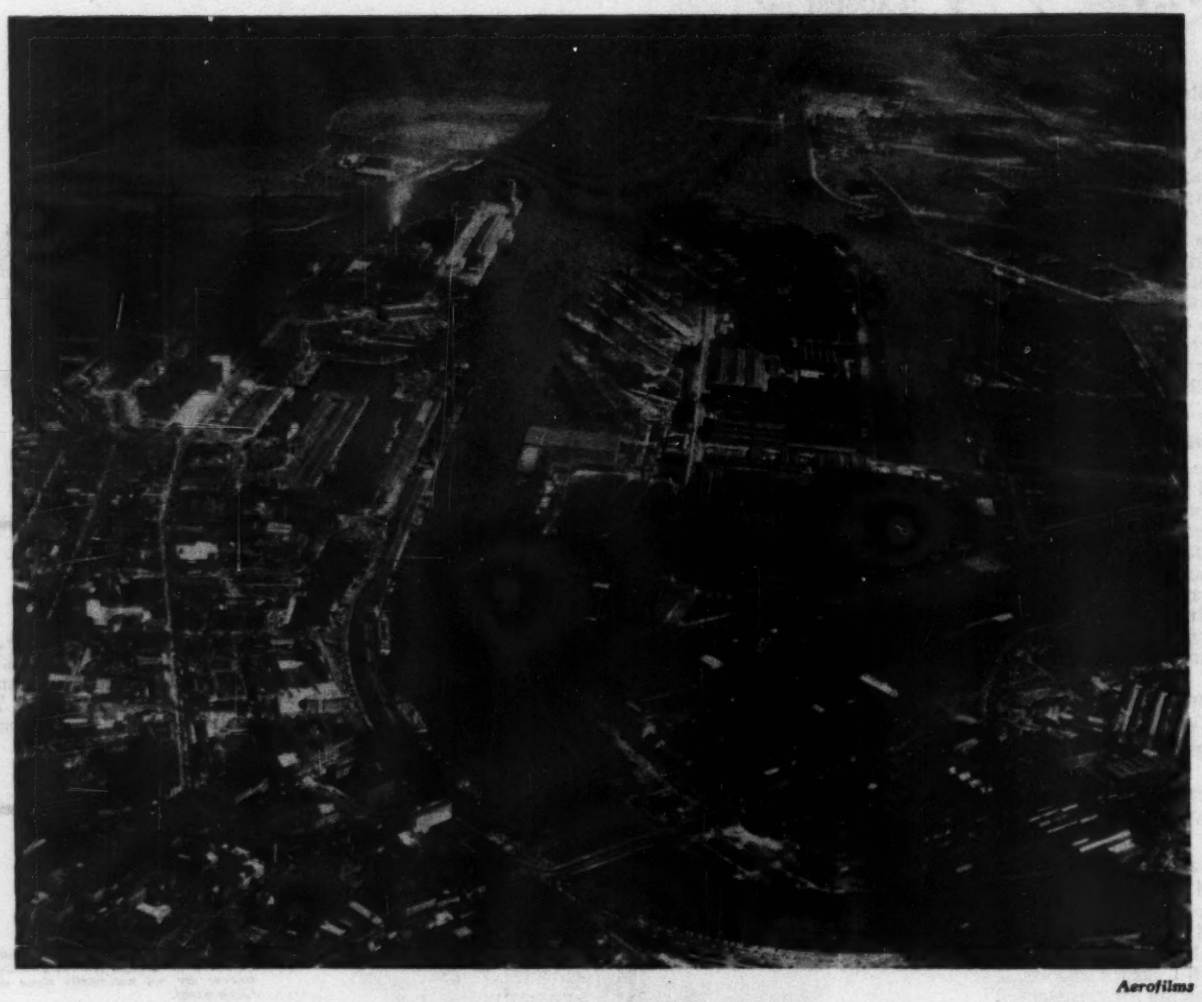

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INDUSTRY AND THE DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS—2.

Northern Ireland—'An almost faultless case'

BY ERNEST SANDFORD, NORTHERN IRELAND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL.

This is the second article dealing with the development districts of Britain and Northern Ireland. Other articles in the series will deal with the North-west, Scotland, the North-east region, South-west region, and Wales.

'THE CASE FOR Northern Ireland is almost faultless', said Sir Richard Powell, Director-General of the Institute of Directors, in a recent speech. 'That being so', he continued, 'why is unemployment in Ulster still 6·5 per cent?'

'Perhaps at the root of this problem is the conception of using Northern Ireland as a base for manufacturing with the British home market primarily in mind. It seems to me that, given the advantages which Ulster has, not only in availability of labour but also in extreme flexibility of labour, the opportunity which this country presents as a springboard for British exporting firms must be great. With these natural advantages, plus the remarkably speedy turnaround service for shipping, which must be the envy of many English port authorities, Northern Ireland could become a sort of launching pad for British exporters selling to the world.'

The object of this article is to define in detail 'the "almost faultless" case' which Sir Richard Powell commends to the attention of British industrialists, particularly those who are exporters.'

The labour available in Northern Ireland is highly trainable, with a long tradition of skill in the linen, shipbuilding and agricultural industries. The skilled element is remarkably high – put at 20-33 per cent of the labour force. There is also abundance of candidates for apprenticeships or places in the seven Ministry of Labour training centres.

The Ministry of Commerce advance factory building system needs no commendation. Nearly 100 firms are occupying Ministry-built factories, which embody the highest standards of construction and layout. Seven new factories are now ready to be occupied. Their rents are the lowest in the United Kingdom, from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. per sq. ft.

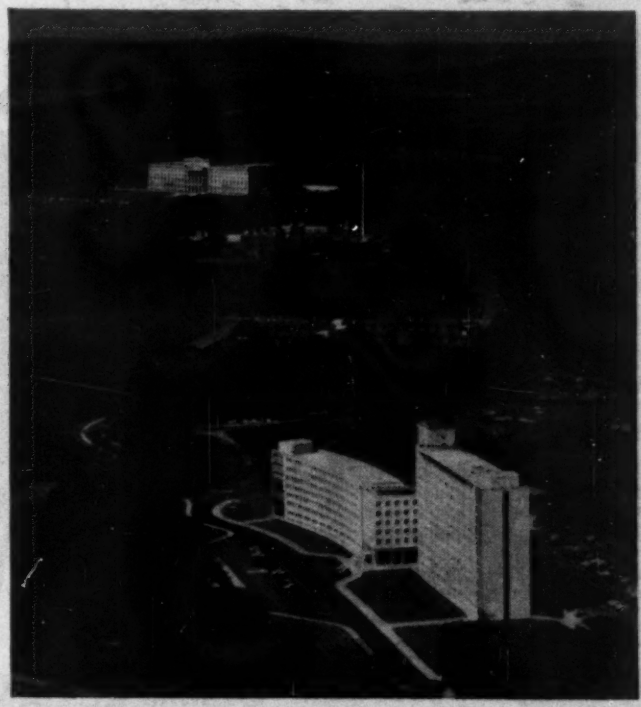
Mr. Brian Faulkner heads the Ministry of Commerce, responsible for administering the Industrial Development and Capital Grants Acts. It is well known that the Ministry of Commerce cuts down red tape ruthlessly, and its speed and know-how in negotiating with firms are a byword. In a recent speech the Prime Minister, Captain Terence O'Neill, said that the vital discussions which led to the establishment of a £14 million factory in Northern Ireland took only half-an-hour.

About 30 directors and managers of firms interested in setting up in Northern Ireland attended a conference in Belfast this spring. 'Almost unbelievable incentives' was the comment of a London director at the close of the conference. A director of a Midland firm added: 'Anyone who needs a new factory cannot afford to miss coming here'.

The incentives include 75 per cent industrial derating, 33⅓ per cent annual grants for buildings and machinery, and subsidies for coal, gas, electricity and oil. Oil fuel is cheaper in Ulster than in England.

The actual time of a flight between Belfast and London hovers around 60 minutes. But a firm in Belfast or any part of Ulster has faster access to the docks than a London firm.

Belfast and Larne have the fastest 'turn-round' services in the United Kingdom. Most firms use container services nowadays, and these involve little packing, no pilfering, no dockside handling. Firms using vehicles have the remarkably efficient drive-on-drive-off ferry services, providing 24-48 hour delivery to or from any part of the United Kingdom. Preston is the main ferry port on the English side.



Stormont—the Northern Ireland Parliament building (top left)—in its setting of wooded parkland, with, in the foreground, the Ministries of Education, Labour and Agriculture.

Financial Advantages

A paper entitled 'Development Districts – an Opportunity for Management' presented by Mr. A. M. Alfred, chief economist of Courtaulds, at a British Institute of Management conference in London last winter, is still regularly quoted wherever industrialists meet to discuss expansion problems.

Referring to capital grants and 'free depreciation' (right to depreciate new plant at any time), Mr. Alfred said: 'The effect of these two provisions means that in a Development Area in Great Britain 60 per cent of investment on plant is recovered in the first year after investment, and 73 per cent by the second year. The corresponding figures for Northern Ireland are 70 per cent in the first year, and 80 per cent by the second'.

Agriculture now accounts for about one-seventh of the gainfully occupied population compared with a quarter in 1945. Linen and shipbuilding, which together employed about one-sixth of the total of insured employees in 1948, today employ less than one-tenth. The pattern today is vastly changed – for example, Northern Ireland, with one-fortieth of the United Kingdom's population, now has one-sixth of its man-made fibres production, closely integrated with the older textile industry.

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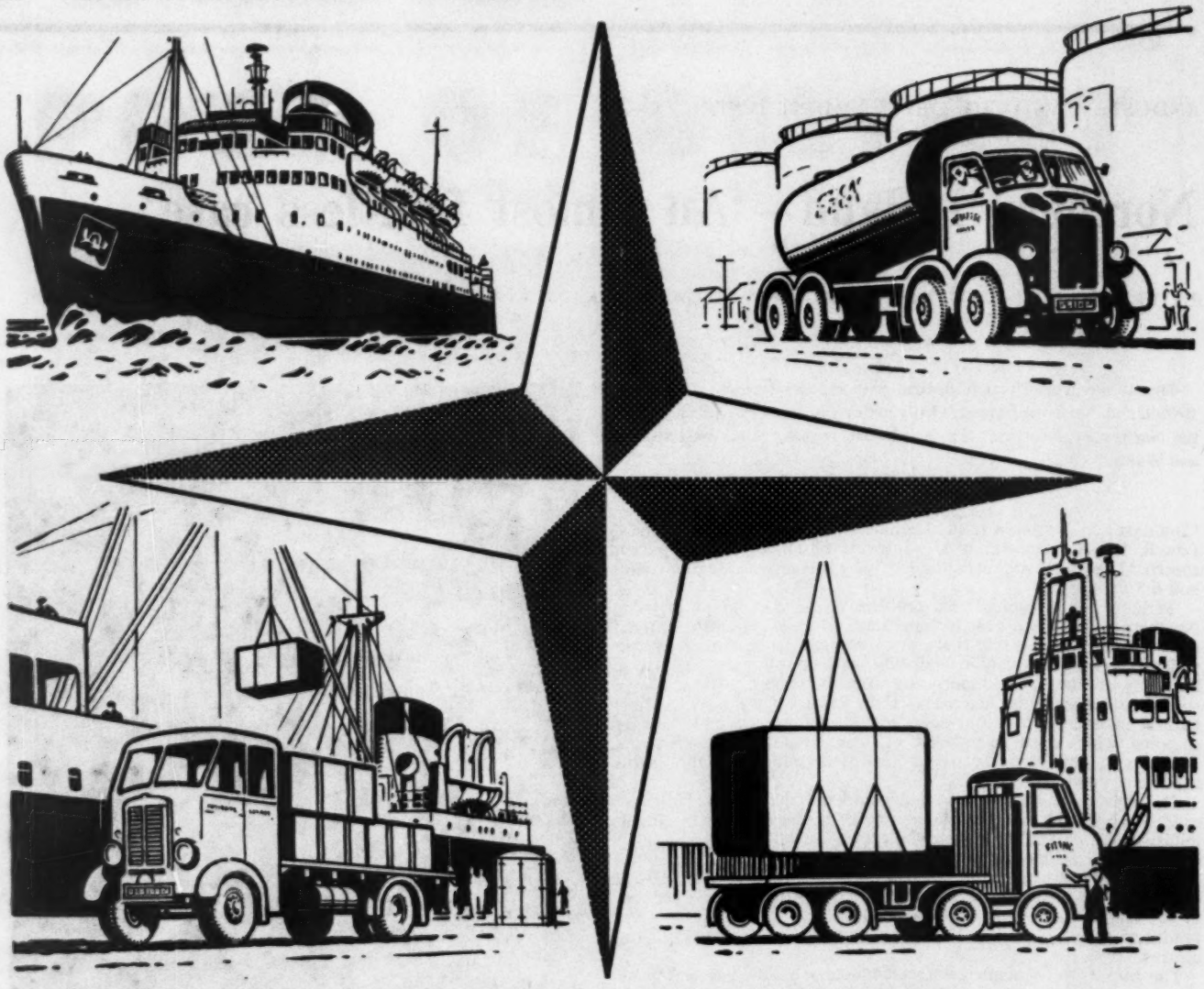

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At the end of 1963 some 56,000 people, almost one-third of the total engaged in manufacturing industry, were employed in new industries and most of these are involved in industrial activities that are either new to the province or were poorly represented in pre-war years. A significant number of the new firms are in rapidly expanding science-based industries such as synthetic textiles, chemicals, and electronic equipment. There has also been a heartening inflow of engineering firms whose products include oilwell drilling equipment, valves, and, more recently, accessories for the car industry. As well as providing increased employment, this greater range of production has done much to stabilize the economy against the recurrent fluctuations in the older industries; it has also opened up new avenues of employment and training.

A directory published last month by the Ministry of Commerce entitled 'Who Makes What in Northern Ireland,' lists 3,500 manufacturing firms making 2,000 different products. Ulster is now an important industrial centre. Its output and productivity indices have been constantly increasing for more than a decade.

Economic Planning

In Northern Ireland 1964 is likely to be remembered as the year when the province embarked on all-out economic planning. Professor Thomas Wilson, an Ulsterman, who as Adam Smith Professor of Political Economy at Glasgow shared in the preparation of the Toothill Report on Scotland, was appointed Economic Consultant to the Government at the end of last year. This autumn he and his collaborators – who include Professor J. R. Parkinson, who holds the chair of Applied Economics at Queen's – will produce a five-year plan of economic development which will co-ordinate state action in a wide range of industrial and social fields. The Northern Ireland Parliament's legislative power should enable the economic plan to be given practical application more speedily than seems to be the prospect for the recommendations that have been produced for North-East England and Central Scotland.

The Belfast Regional Plan, published this year by a team under Professor Sir Robert Matthew, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, is in the words of the new Minister of Welfare, Mr. William J. Morgan, 'novel and exciting'. The main proposal of the Matthew Plan is that a new city as an alternative growth centre to Belfast, with an eventual population of 100,000, should be created by amalgamating the towns of Lurgan and Portadown, in County Armagh.

The region covered by the Plan extends from Ballymena, Co. Antrim, 20 miles north of Belfast, to Downpatrick, Co. Down, 20 miles south. It includes the development of the shores of Lough Neagh (the United Kingdom's largest lake), Strangford Lough and the southern part of the Antrim mountains, all within 15 miles of Belfast city centre, as major sporting and holiday regions.

Sir Robert Matthew says: 'Northern Ireland has much to offer; a growing population; available skilled and experienced labour or unskilled labour quick to learn – surely an asset of greatest value today in a country where the shortage of industrial manpower is at present acute; space to expand at very low cost; convenient access to good ports; no shortage of water; an accessible and attractive countryside offering a great variety of interests for tourist and for leisure activities; roads still uncrowded for motoring'.

Management training

The Government's sweeping scheme for the development of management training was launched at a meeting at Stormont in June attended by 250 leading industrialists, representatives of the professional associations and educationists.

Mr. Brian Faulkner, Minister of Commerce, asked the industrialists to look closely into management training problems in their own firms and to support the Government in raising the standards of management.

Under the Industrial Advice and Enterprise Act, the Ministry of Commerce has appointed a Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. K. A. F. Frost, general manager of Standard Telephones and Cables (N.I.) Ltd., to advise, and £320,000 has been set aside for various forms of training.

The other members of the Advisory Committtee are: Mr. N. W. Bass, (General Manager, Gallaher Ltd.); Mr. J. H. Crossey (Director and Chief Electrical Engineer, Harland & Wolff Ltd.); Commander J. W. Frazer (Director, Frazer & Haughton Ltd.); Mr. J. Morrow (District Secretary, Confederation of Shipbuilding & Engineering Unions); Mr. T. W. Price (International Computers and Tabulators Ltd.); Mr. R. Thompson (District Organizer, National Union of General and Municipal Workers); Mr. N. A. Whitaker (Managing Director, Tilley Lamp Co. Ltd.); and Mr. Q. Y. Lawson (Messrs. Taylor-Woods Ltd.).

The Committee has already appointed Urwick, Orr and Partners, as consultants in operating the management training scheme, which is a development of aid for industry in advance of anything similar yet undertaken elsewhere.

Efficiency grants

Complementary to the management training scheme in its aim of increasing efficiency in all departments of industry is the Industrial Advice Grants Scheme. This is to encourage companies to use the services of consultants in improving efficiency either throughout the firm or in any department.

The Ministry of Commerce pays grants at the rate of 50 per cent on the first £5,000 of approved expenditure and 33⅓ per cent on further approved expenditure. £500,000 has been set aside for the operation of the consultancy scheme. The maximum grant which can be received by any one applicant is £20,000. Approved consultancy work started since October, 1962 may qualify for a grant, and at present it is planned that the scheme will remain in operation until September 30, 1967 at

(*Continued on next page*)

The interior of the Ballymena factory of G.B. Britton and Sons Ltd., which will cover 40,000 sq. ft. by the end of this year. The factory opened in 1959 to produce uppers for 'Tuf' shoes, with a floor area of 5,000 sq. ft. and 80 working. Both these figures have been doubled every 18 months since production began.

least. Any manufacturing undertaking in Northern Ireland is eligible for an industrial advice grant.

New Ministry

To complete this picture of co-ordinated economic planning one must mention the new Ministry created in Ulster a few weeks ago – the Ministry of Development, Transport and Local Government. Headed by 39-year-old Mr. William Craig, who has achieved a reputation for dynamism as Minister of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Development will concentrate on improving the entire "infrastructure" of Ulster-on which over £160 million has already been spent in the past five years.

Two of the main sectors of infrastructure in which great strides have been made are roads and technological education. The Government recently announced a plan to have 100 miles of motorway radiating from Belfast by the early 1970s. In Belfast itself work is well advanced on a new bridge across the River Lagan. Such traffic congestion as the city suffers from is mainly caused by the river – and in this respect Belfast is the prototype of nine out of ten British cities. Major and minor roads have been improved throughout the province.

Ulster already has more good roads per square mile than Great Britain and motoring is a pleasure, not a penance.

Education for Industry

Returning, in conclusion, to the remarks of Sir Richard Powell; he pointed out that Ulster produces 25 per cent more graduates per 1,000 of population than England does. This makes the province ideal as a research and development centre.

Queen's University, Belfast, is playing an increasingly important role in co-operating with industry, in training at all levels and in research. The Government of Northern Ireland is keenly aware of the importance of this work, and is financing a programme of capital expenditure on buildings and equipment which is the largest at any university in the United Kingdom outside London. Nine major schemes under way will cost £9,000,000 by 1967.

The industries attracted to Northern Ireland since the war call for highly-skilled technicians and specialists for their operation. To meet this demand, the faculty of Applied Science and Technology, which contains departments of Civil, Aeronautical, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and Engineering Mathematics, will have nearly 1,000 undergraduate and post-graduate students by 1970.

Three new chairs have been created: Structural Science, Thermodynamics and Fluid Mechanics, and Electronics. This last will be occupied by Dr. A. B. Boothroyd of Imperial College, London. Professor Boothroyd is well known on both sides of the Atlantic, and he is to transfer some of his special equipment from Imperial College to Queen's.

A Joint Authority for Higher Technological Studies has been set up, on which are represented the university and Belfast College of Technology. This will provide advanced courses in the new £2,000,000 Ashby Institute for all students of the College and University in mechanical electrical and aeronautical engineering.

Some examples of current industrial development in Northern Ireland are given below:

German tape recorder factory doubling space

Grundigs

Established less than three years ago, the fine modern factory of Grundig Works (Northern Ireland) Ltd. at Dunmurry, near Belfast, is already too small to meet the demand for the company's tape recorders. The original works with an area of 90,000 sq. ft., produces 8,000 tape recorders per week in five models. When present expansion of the production area by over 70,000 sq. ft. is complete, by the beginning of 1965, the number of models will be increased and total output will be considerably stepped-up.

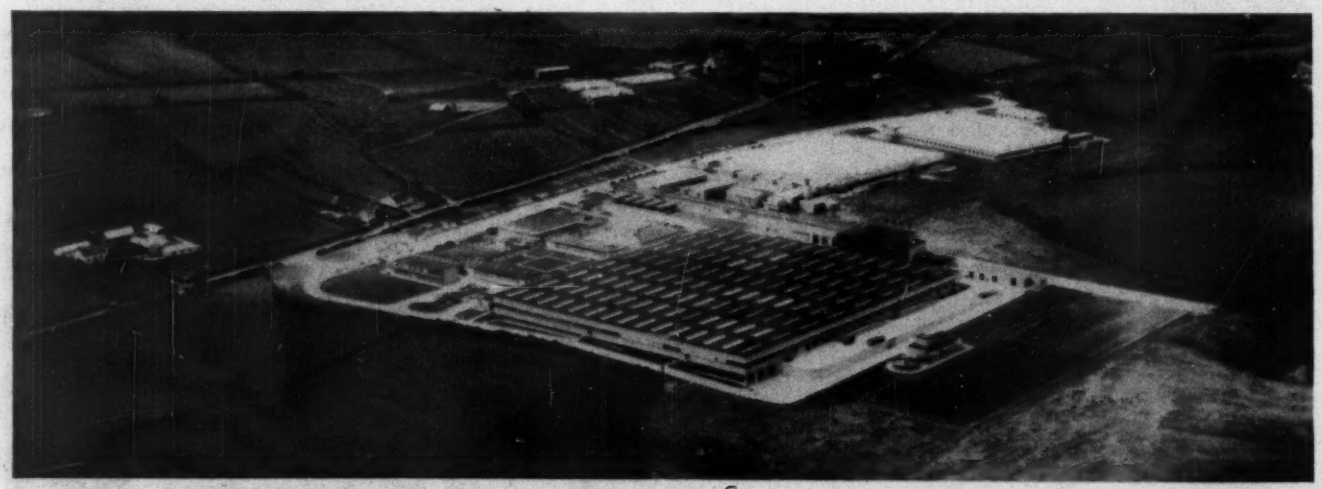
During this expansion period, the Ministry of Commerce is lending Grundig an advance factory on its Dunmurry estate for sub-contract work. Started as a sideline to use excess capacity, the sub-contract work now forms a substantial part of the company's activities. In the second factory Grundig can undertake electronic assembly work, paint spraying and polishing, and the manufacture of tools and moulds for forming plastics.

When the extension to the Grundig factory doubles the production space, the firm will be able to take advantage of the economies of large-scale manufacture by reducing overheads and unit costs. In addition, it will leave room for the introduction of new products.

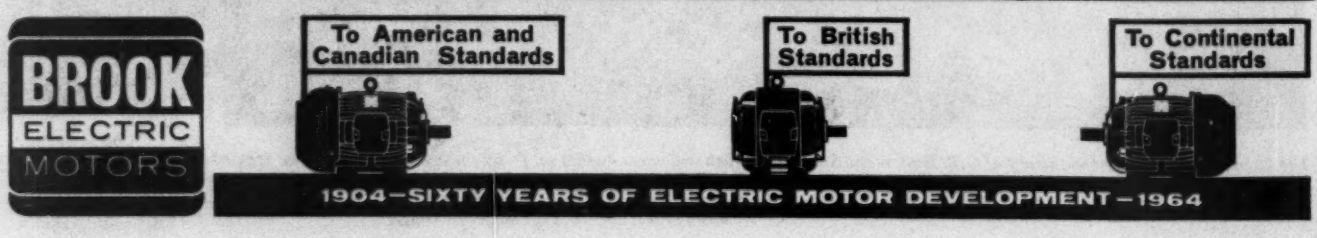
Grundig's are very pleased with the help they have received from the Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce. 'They go out of their way to make things easy for us', said Mr. R. Camlin, personnel manager at the factory.

Since they started three years ago, Grundig's have stepped up their labour force to about 800. The number of tape recorder models has been extended to include automatic machines for British and overseas markets as well as two recorders designed specifically for the United States. The latest addition to the Grundig range made in Northern Ireland is the 'Stenorette' dictating machine, now in full production.

(*Continued on page* 325)



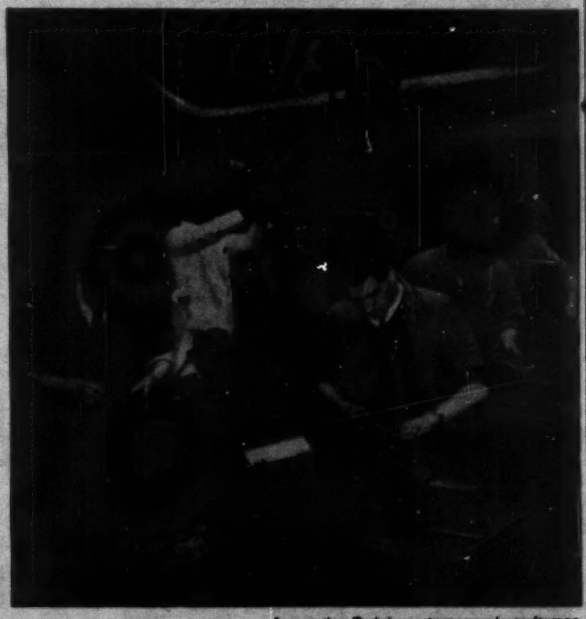
The Monkstown, Co. Antrim, plant of Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd., which covers 300,000 sq. ft. Next door to the main plant can be seen the pilot factory which the company occupied while the main factory was being built and staff and trained workers were recruited.



SHORTS' TODAY— ULSTER'S TOMORROW

Shorts teach and practise many skills. Ranging from aircraft to carpet sweepers, their diverse output also includes missiles, VTOL projects, computers, mechanical handling vehicles and a variety of light engineering products.

Belfast—RAF's strategic freighter



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Skyvan—versatile light freighter

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When industry expands fast, power has to move even quicker. The Electricity Board for Northern Ireland works hand in hand with Ulster industry. Not only to provide the extra power – plenty of it – but to help boost productivity, too. Our advisory and technical services often lead to larger output and lower cost.

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"YOU PROVIDE THE PLANT—WE PACK THE POWER"

EBNI

Continuous expansion from the day of opening

British Enkalon Ltd.

On the same day, last September, that British Enkalon Ltd. opened their new nylon 6 plant at Antrim, Northern Ireland, they announced plans to increase production from the initial output of 4½ million pounds to 7 million pounds by the end of 1964. A further extension has since been announced for the manufacture of carpet yarns.

British Enkalon is largely owned by A.K.U. of Arnhem, Holland, who spent many months in 1961 searching throughout the United Kingdom for a suitable site. At Antrim they found their ideal combination of ample labour, clean air and abundant water from Lough Neagh. Local and national authorities co-operated to encourage the company to settle in the town – even to the extent of building a housing estate fitted with smokeless central heating alongside the factory.

The factory covers over 80 acres of a 290-acre site and at present employs 630 people.

The plant's design is based on that of the present organization's (A.K.U.'s) Enkalon plant at Emmen but experience in running the Dutch plant has resulted in certain streamlining operations at Antrim. Nevertheless it is said that if you can find your way round the Dutch plant you don't have much trouble in locating corresponding departments at Antrim.

In addition to carpet yarns, the factory will spin knitting weaving and industrial yarns. The whole output will be sold to United Kingdom manufacturers where already Enkalon has made its impact on the British warp-knit shirting trade.

300,000 square foot factory occupied in one day

Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.

Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd. moved out of their Northern Ireland pilot plant into new premises four times as big – without interrupting production.

Eight hundred and fifty workers returned after a holiday to an entirely new factory. They found signs directing them to their clocking-in points, and thence to their sections. Within half-an-hour of opening, the new factory was in production.

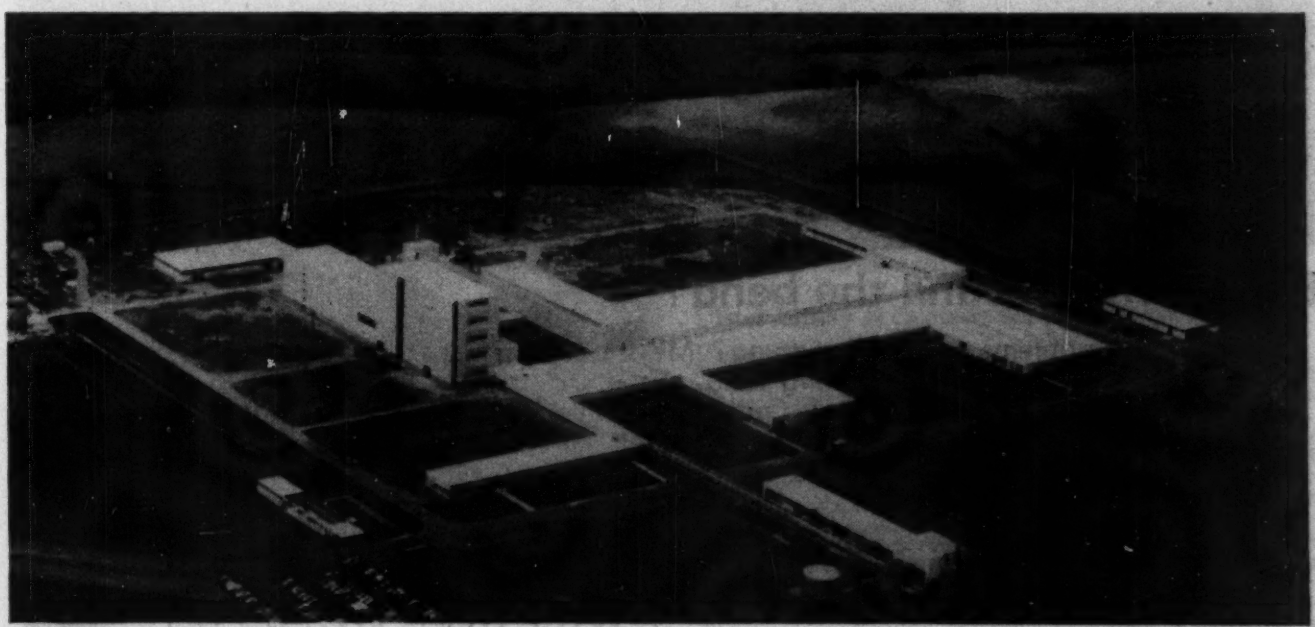
Prior to the move from a 76,000 sq. ft. pilot plant into a 300,000 square-footer, Standard Telephones and Cables had already given a demonstration of how to start production in a new area. Over the past two years they occupied a pilot factory at Monkstown, recruited and trained workers and staff for the production of telephone exchange equipment, extended the pilot plant by half, and had the big factory built alongside.

(*Continued on page* 327)

Part of the giant 600,000 sq. ft. A.E.I. turbine works at Larne, Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor,* Board of Trade Journal, *Room 227A, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2656).



British Enkalon Limited's nylon plant at Antrim, Northern Ireland, which is being extended.

Being driven round the bend?

Marketing problems immobilising you? Maybe wheels aren't turning properly. And then you could be on the wrong road.
For accelerating results, your sales message should travel ULSTER TELEVISION—the most dynamic advertising vehicle in Northern Ireland; it covers *all* the ground.
Delivery is swift and sure (that's automatic). So stop clutching—we're completely geared to help you.

Ulster Television
WILL GIVE YOU A LIFT

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19 MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON N.W. 1

Success in the 'flit' to the new factory was achieved by meticulous planning and attention to detail, and adherence to a strict timetable.

The operation was planned down to the last nut and bolt at the company's factory near Belfast, and it was agreed that the two-week holiday in July 1963 was the most suitable period. The final schedule and detailed instruction for the operation was drawn up by May, and when production stopped on July 5, for the two-week shut-down, the big move was 'on'.

Each part of the operation was made the responsibility of a department or individual and each production section was responsible for the installation of its own equipment and supplies in the new factory. Eight hundred and fifty workers walked into a new factory which was in full production half an hour later. Now there are 1,500. Soon there will be 2,000.

Meanwhile the pilot plant has now been taken over by the Ministry of Labour as a government training centre where men are being trained or re-trained in new industrial techniques.

'Overflow' factory has become the nation's largest

United Kingdom Optical Co. Ltd.

When, after the war, the United Kingdom Optical Company Ltd. were refused permission to expand at Mill Hill, London, they little thought that their 'overflow' factory would become the biggest producer of spectacle frames and lenses in the United Kingdom. They started production in 1946 in a factory provided by the Ministry of Commerce at Lurgan, Co. Armagh. Its area then was 60,000 sq. ft., but it has since been twice expanded to its present 145,000 sq. ft. Employment is now 900, more than twice as many workers as the firm has in England.

In the early days the National Health Service became UK Optical's largest customer for spectacle frames and lenses – at rigidly controlled prices. Maximum efficiency was essential, therefore, right from the start. The company installed the latest machinery and equipment, but, ultimately, relied on the skill and good-will of the local workers. In this they were not let down – it is U.K. Optical's proud record that their Northern Ireland factory has never had a strike in its 18 years' existence.

The manual dexterity of the Ulster labour force was readily adapted to the precise operations of the optical industry. Time and motion study is freely used – the work has to be broken down into many operations – but industrial relations are first rate and labour turnover is negligible.

Exports now form a considerable part of the factory's output, and lenses are even exported to Germany, the traditional home of lens grinding. The distance of the factory from markets and head office has proved no handicap. The fast, frequent air services for executives and the container services for the company's products have solved all transport difficulties.

The Monotype casting department of the Universities Press, Belfast. These machines have been adapted by the company to cast four-line mathematical formulae in conjunction with the Pitman-adapted type setting keyboards.

The £2,000,000 David Keir block of Queen's University, Belfast, which houses some of the finest equipment in Britain for its civil and aeronautical engineering departments. This engineering block was opened in 1960 to facilitate the increase in engineering students at Queen's University.

Footwear factory regularly doubles its size

G. B. Britton and Sons Ltd.

A Northern Ireland shoe factory doubles in size every eighteen months, resulting in an eight-fold increase in output since it opened four years ago. This year the production area of G. B. Britton and Sons Ltd. at Ballymena, Co. Antrim, is being enlarged to twice its size yet, again.

Opened in 1959, with a floor area of 5,000 sq. ft. and 80 workers, its size was doubled in 1961 to 10,000 sq. ft., and employment to 160. In 1962, size and employment doubled again, to 20,000 sq. ft. and 320 workpeople. In the same period output increased from 5,000 to 40,000 pairs of uppers per week.

The Northern Ireland team helped the Britton organization, with other factories in Bristol and South Wales, to set a new company record by producing 120,000 pairs of shoes in a week. As a reward the workers had two extra days holiday last Christmas.

Britton's Ballymena factory concentrates on the production of uppers for 'Tuf' shoes, now claimed to be the largest selling brand of men's shoes in the British Isles.

Britton's had a 'toe-hold' in Ulster before they started production there four years ago. A small firm in Ballymena, William Clarke Ltd., was already making uppers for them. The company bought Clarke's in 1959 and appointed Mr. W. J. G. Clarke, one of the Ulster directors, manager of the new factory. It was a wise decision – Mr. Clarke's local knowledge and popularity enabled Brittons to recruit and expand at a fantastic pace.

The Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce further accelerated Britton's advance. The William Clarke factory was not suitable for large-scale production, so the Ministry built a new factory within nine months to cope with the increased output required.

Mr. J. H. Britton, chairman, says the Ballymena venture is one of the most successful his company has ever undertaken. 'The spirit of the workpeople is excellent and their pride in their work exemplary.'

Ulster cutlery is catching the public's eye

Oneida Silversmiths Ltd.

'Made in Sheffield' is no longer unchallenged as the badge of supreme quality in cutlery. Shoppers are becoming aware of a new name – 'Oneida' – on first-class tableware from Northern Ireland.

The most modern cutlery factory in the British Isles is in production just outside Bangor, Co. Down, where Oneida Silversmiths Ltd., who came from Sheffield in 1961, are using many highly-automated processes new to the British cutlery industry. Since they opened, production has expanded continuously.

The American parent company is Oneida Ltd., incorporated in New York about 1880. The Ulster factory incorporates many processes developed in America and the local workers have been found to be remarkably adaptable in operating the new machines. Mr. Richard A. Bloom, managing director, says that the workmanship and co-operative

(*Continued on next page*)

attitude of the 300 Northern Ireland employees are most satisfactory and that 85 per cent of the senior positions have been filled by promoting capable workers within the factory.

The factory, built by the Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce, covers 90,000 sq. ft. of a 20-acre site, allowing room for further growth. The production area, covering 78,000 sq. ft., is spacious and very clean, and the windowless construction provides maximum thermal insulation, enabling the temperature to be maintained at 68°F.

Oneida Silversmiths produce three types of cutlery. Community Plate is, as the name suggests, silver-plated tableware of the highest quality. Oneidacraft de luxe is tableware of high grade stainless steel, and Oneida Stainless is stainless steel tableware for the lower-price market.

All these products are made on highly automatic machines whose operation requires great skill, since the slightest scratch or blemish makes the cutlery unmarketable. Some of these machines were imported from the American parent company, but others were developed by the Northern Ireland engineers and some are in advance of the American versions. Proof of the company's success is the output figures – sales of Oneida tableware increased by over a third last year.

Scientists the world over rely on Ulster skill

Coleraine Instrument Co. Ltd.

In the north of Northern Ireland, at Coleraine, Co. Londonderry, 60 miles from Belfast, is a small firm – the Coleraine Instrument Co. Ltd. – making some of the most accurate electrical measuring equipment in the world. These instruments are used for basic research and testing in such advanced fields as the production of guided missiles, space exploration and nuclear research.

Laboratories everywhere use these Coleraine-made instruments. In the United Kingdom, for instance, they are to be found in every university, in technical colleges and industrial laboratories. The Atomic Energy Authority uses them, as well as the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the National Physical Laboratory and many kindred institutions.

Overseas they are used by UNESCO, the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, Government research and standard laboratories, universities and technical colleges in most countries.

The Coleraine Instrument Co. Ltd. was started in 1959 by the brothers C. A. Gall and M. H. W. Gall, London electrical instrument specialists, in a former linen mill pleasantly situated on the shore of the broad and beautiful river Bann. Their employees are nearly all from the predominantly agricultural Coleraine region. The Ulster workers were trained by the firm, and now produce equipment measuring voltages down to one microvolt, or one part in a hundred thousand.

Many different types of instrument are made by the company. The range of potentiometers covers students' AC and DC models, general utility and portable equipment and constant resistance deflection potentiometers. Bridges are made for a variety of purposes, and include Wheatstone, Kelvin and AC types. A great variety of galvanometers, DC amplifiers, standard resistors and resistance boxes is produced.

One of the main aims of the company is to reduce the time lag between the technical development of a new instrument and its production. As the pace of technical progress quickens this factor grows in importance. It is not surprising, therefore, that the company is constantly improving its plant. Many scientists, researchers and teachers all over the world, who have never heard of the little town of Coleraine, owe to its instrument company the precision equipment on which they rely.

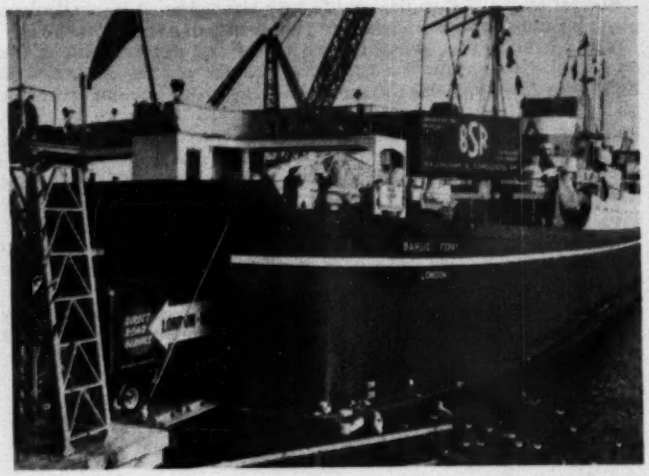
World centre of scientific books

Pitman's Universities Press

A Northern Ireland firm – claimed to be the only one of its kind in the world – is now printing material which American publishers said the United States printing industry could not deal with.

The five words 'Printed at Universities Press, Belfast', conceal an impressive story of industrial growth, technical achievement, and financial success accomplished against heavy odds. Apart from printing scientific textbooks, the Press is responsible for books and journals in many languages, including Russian.

The story of Universities Press goes back to the end of the war when Mr. C. E. Pitman, joint managing director, visited the United States in search of ideas and methods to increase productivity. He found a tremendous demand for scientific textbooks of all kinds and a concern



A container is loaded onto the deck of the Bardic Ferry at Larne at the same time as a lorry is driven through the stern door into the vehicle deck

on the part of American publishers about the high cost of producing them. If his firm could meet the demand at a satisfactory price, it clearly had a ready-made market in the United States. Limitations on space and on the number of apprentices prevented expansion at the main works in Bath, and Belfast seemed attractive for a number of reasons.

In October 1951 Pitman opened Universities Press in a glass and aluminium shed of 3,000 sq. ft. which had served as a restaurant for the Festival of Britain. Mr. Roy Weeks, a Pitman executive, was appointed general manager and he brought with him two skilled men from Bath – Mr. Fred Tadd, a compositor who is now works manager, and a keyboard operator. Today the labour force stands at 290, the plant occupies 62,000 sq. ft.

With 36 Monotype keyboards and 40 operators, Universities Press is one of the largest Monotype plant of its kind in the world. It could also claim to be the most efficient. Pitman have been able to look at the physical processes of the work with a fresh eye, introducing new methods to improve productivity and by-passing time-wasting procedures.

Existing methods of type-setting four-line scientific formulae were slow and liable to error. But Pitman, however, saw that the answer lay in the two-tower Monotype keyboard. By making structural alterations it was possible to set four-line formulae continuously. In the Pitman method the first and third lines of the formula are recorded on the paper scroll on one tower, the second and fourth on the other.

The great problem, once that had been accomplished, was to cast the four lines in the correct order. The Monotype Corporation itself was sceptical about the chances of success in this job, which called for a high degree of engineering skill and inventiveness.

Inventiveness, as it happened, was one commodity with which Universities Press was abundantly supplied. Mark Pitman, son of the joint managing director, and James Anthony, the locally recruited foreman of the casting shop – neither of them a trained engineer – worked on the problem and devised a way of making the Monotype caster perform as required.

As a result of these efforts Universities Press is now one of the most advanced technical printers in the world, and it is estimated that the new methods represent a saving of about 25 per cent on the setting of formulae.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Readers are reminded that subscription and sales inquiries should be addressed to the publishers at any of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford St., London, W.1; 13A Castle St., Edinburgh 2; 39 King St., Manchester 2; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5; 109 St. Mary St., Cardiff; 50 Fairfax St., Bristol 1; 80 Chichester St., Belfast; or through any bookseller.

Telephone inquiries should be made to Waterloo 4944, Ext. 1195.

'Substantial opportunities for trade with Eastern Europe'

—Mr. Edward du Cann

DESCRIBING HIS recent visit to Eastern Europe at a press conference in London, on August 5, Mr. Edward du Cann, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said that in seven and a half days he had visited four countries – Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. In the case of the first three countries, his visit was the first by a British Minister since the war. It was entirely appropriate that it was a trade Minister who went first. Increasing trade offered very considerable benefits to both sides. The Governments of all four countries recognized this and they responded very warmly to his visit. All his discussions took place in a practical and constructive atmosphere. 'To take one example,' said the Minister of State, 'Mr. Cernik the Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister, who is head of the State Planning Commission, offered to give us information about their plans for industrial investment during the next few years as soon as they were available.'

The Minister of State went on to say that 'the timing of the visit arose naturally from the initiative taken by the Secretary of State for Industry and Trade in January in announcing that H M Government proposed to offer the countries of Eastern Europe a certain measure of liberalization of trade – the removal of quantitative restrictions on the import into the United Kingdom of a wide range of manufactured and other goods – on the basis of definite safeguards for British industry and increased opportunities for British exporters. Since that time Czechoslovakia and Hungary had accepted the offer. Bulgaria had decided to continue to trade with us on the basis of bilateral quotas for the time being and Rumania was considering the offer. He had discussed this British initiative and the future prospects of our trade in each of the four countries.

'There has been a large increase in recent years in Britain's total trade with the Soviet Union and all the countries of Eastern Europe,' said the Minister of State. 'Between 1959 and 1963 this trade went up by over 60 per cent. Our exports increased by over 100 per cent to £123 million. The increase is even more striking if we look back to 1950 when our exports were £26 million. They have increased five times over since then. It is however, equally important to look at the other side and our policy has consistently been to try to enable these countries to increase their sales to Britain. In consequence our imports from them have increased three times over since 1950. There was a rise of 50 per cent between 1959 and 1963. Last year our imports were £172 million, which gave them full scope to buy from us. Our exports to the four countries I visited rose from £15 million in 1959 to £33 million in 1963, whilst our imports from these countries increased from £16 million in 1959 to £33 million last year.'

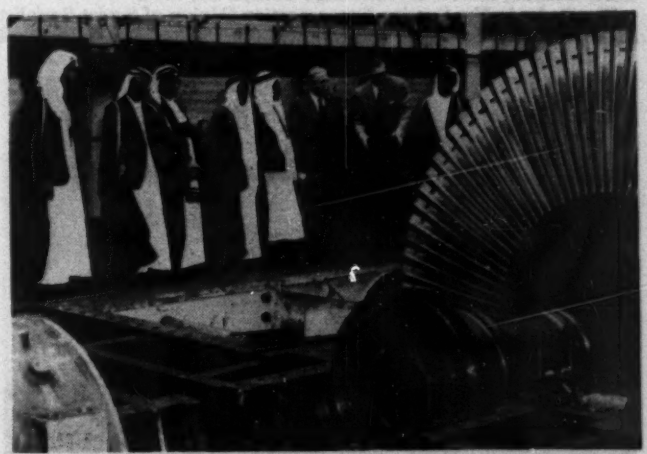
The Minister of State said that he had had nearly twenty meetings with leading members of their Governments, discussions with heads of the State Trading Organizations and the Chambers of Commerce and had made visits to five plants. 'As a result we were able to discuss the problems and the prospects thoroughly' he continued. 'We agreed that there must be growing opportunities of trade – in both directions. I pointed to the large increases in our purchases from them which had resulted from HM Government's policy of allowing the import of their staple products on open general licence and to the opportunities presented by our offer of liberalization. I emphasized also that what we wanted was for British goods to have access to their markets and to be judged on competitive merits'.

All these countries had very large lists of goods, particularly capital goods, which they would like to buy from us. They were – some more than others – at that stage in their economic and industrial development where their urgent capital requirements exceeded their immediate capacity to pay. They realized that and were correspondingly anxious to earn more sterling. They also took a realistic view about buying on credit terms. They were fully aware of the possibilities and advantages of buying on normal supplier's credit and also, in suitable cases involving large-scale plants, on longer term credit under financial guarantee. They were also aware that credit had to be paid for and that their total purchases whether for cash or on credit, must be related to their earnings. It was clearly for them to decide on their priorities. All four countries undertook to keep us advised on the score. He had stressed that British industry was very well placed to supply whichever of their requirements they decided to buy.

'I was asked in Rumania and Czechoslovakia about the supply of nuclear reactors', said Mr. du Cann. 'This is only one of the many major items on each country's shopping list. Both Rumania and Czechoslovakia need to develop their energy resources and both are naturally considering the possibility of nuclear power. Cost will be an important factor. For the time being Rumania is giving a high priority to the development of conventional power stations. As far as the position of the British Government is concerned, it has been made clear on a number of occasions. We are in favour of a modification of the strategic embargo subject to internationally agreed safeguards. I told the Governments of these countries that this was our position. The Rumanians had already had some preliminary discussions with the Atomic Energy Authority and had declared their willingness to comply with the safeguards. I told them that it was for them now, if they wished, to pursue their discussions with British firms. The Czechs ex-

Arab trade mission in Britain

The Earl of Verulam, President of the London Chamber of Commerce, with His Highness The Ruler of Bahrain, Shaikh Isa Bin Sulman Al Khalifa, at a luncheon in the Hall of the Innholders' Company. The luncheon was given by The London Chamber of Commerce, Middle East Section, in honour of His Highness.



Members of the Abu Dhabi trade mission being shown a 375 MW super-critical steam turbine for Drakelow power station by Mr. R. A. Clark, assistant general manager, during their recent visit to the Rugby and Whetstone Works of the English Electric Co. Ltd. During the visit the six-man delegation saw something of the firm's steam turbine, gas turbine, and diesel engine research and production facilities. (*See* Board of Trade Journal *of July* 17, *page* 199.)

pressed interest in having discussions with the Atomic Energy Authority; I welcomed this and suggested that they should follow it up'.

The Minister of State concluded that there was no doubt in his mind that there was a real possibility of further substantial advances in trade between Britain and the countries of Eastern Europe. 'My view is that all the nations of the world, developed and developing, the industrialized West and the Communist controlled economies alike, are economically interdependent,' he said. 'No country or group of countries can live in economic isolation, and prosper. If trade can help to remove misunderstandings between us, if it can facilitate the happy process of detente between East and West'; so much the better. We shall look neither for miracles or sensations, but so far as HM Government is concerned we are determined to go on promoting trade and thereby to prove that peaceful co-existence is a reality.'

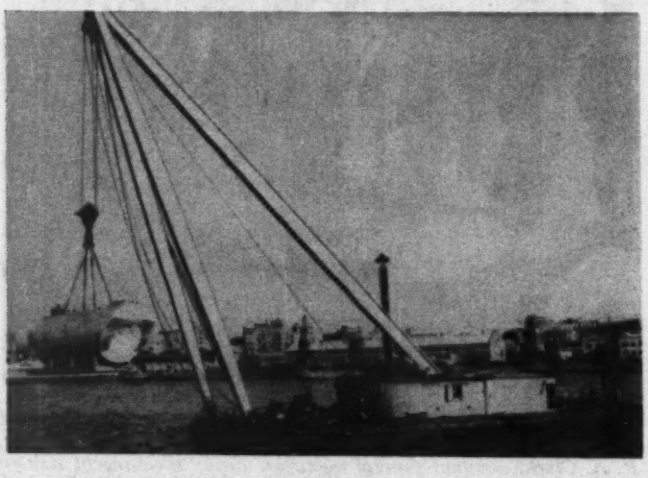
EFTA Bulletin for July

THE LEADING article in the July issue of the *EFTA Bulletin* is on the steel industry in EFTA. Written by Bengt Nordell, director of the Steel Works' Association, Sweden, it offers figures showing the steel production of individual EFTA countries and, after a general review, gives some facts about their production prospects. There is also an article on the Swedish capital market, notes on the activities of the various working-parties and the communiqués of the EFTA and Fin-EFTA ministerial meetings held in Edinburgh on July 9-10 last. Other items include notes on a new EFTA publication, *Light on Portugal's Economy*, by Dr. V. Xavier Pintado; news of an EFTA study, which it is aimed to publish in autumn 1965, on the effect on prices of the dismantling of tariffs; an account of the meetings of the Trade Experts and Customs Committees; and the communiqués of the Economic Development Committee's meeting in Geneva on June 22/24. Copies: free from Publications Division, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1.

Amendment to the Foreign Compensation Order (USSR)

THE Foreign Compensation Commission announce that under an Order which came into operation on August 4, all claims by British nationals relating to debts, Government and Municipal bonds, bank balances, nationalization or expropriation of British property, or interest in property, in the Baltic States or in the territories ceded or transferred to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics since 1939, must be received by the Foreign Compensation Commission, 1 Princes Gate, London, S.W.7. not later than October 30, 1964.

The Order is The Foreign Compensation (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (Registration) (Amendment) Order 1964, S.I. 1964 No. 1197.



A John Thompson 'Multipac', manufactured under licence by Enrique Lorenzo at Vigo, being unloaded in the Barcelona Harbour from where it was transported to Breda Brewery to supply 25,000 lb./hr. of steam for heating and processing.

A party of students from France watching production welding of sections by electro-slag welding process during a recent visit to the Greenwich works of Harvey Fabrication Ltd. The students, who have recently completed a one-year post-graduate course at the welding high school of the French Institute of Welding (Ecole Supérieure de Soudure Autogène, Paris) visited the firm during the course of a ten-day tour of British industry.

General Manager of the Bolivian Committee on Wool Industry for UK

SENOR PERCY AITKEN, General Manager of the Bolivian Committee for the Development of the Wool Industry, has accepted the invitation of HM Government to visit Britain for two weeks from August 23.

Arrangements for the visit have been made by the Board of Trade and it is hoped that Senor Aitken will see something of those sectors of British industry of interest to him.

Fiesta Tours Ltd. Inspectors

MR. EDWARD HEATH, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, has appointed Mr. William McLaren Howard, QC, and Mr. John Peter Landau, Certified Accountant, as Inspectors to investigate the affairs of Fiesta Tours Limited under Section 165(b) of the Companies Act, 1948.

Information for the Inspectors should be addressed to Mr. K. J. Taylor, ACA, 13 Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1.

Advertising in Western Germany

THE BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL in Hanover have prepared a report entitled *How to Advertise Goods of British Manufacture in Western Germany*. The report includes a general description of all the available media and a survey of the German advertising situation including advertising laws. There are 10 appendices comprising lists of journals, advertising organizations, trade fairs, and public relations firms, and also lists of statistical data.

A copy of this report can be obtained free of charge from the Overseas Advertising Section (ESB/7) of the Board of Trade, Room E01, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 493).

'Bulletin for Industry'

THE AUGUST issue of the Treasury publication *Bulletin for Industry* (No. 177) contains articles on the United Kingdom economy, World production and trade, and wage drift. The Bulletin can be obtained free from the Circulation Division of the Central Office of Information, Hercules House, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1.

Pre-entry of Goods Orders Revocation Order, 1964

THE COMMISSIONERS of Customs and Excise have made the Pre-entry of Goods Orders Revocation Order, 1964, which comes into operation on August 21.

The Order revokes the Pre-entry of Goods Order, 1939, and the Pre-entry of Goods Order, 1939 Amendment Order, 1952, which required the exporter or shipper of any goods intended for exportation, carriage coastwise or shipment as stores to deliver a form of entry given particulars of the goods to the Customs before shipment.

The requirements of those Orders have in practice been relaxed for some time past and their formal revocation does not involve any change in the current practice regarding the pre-entry of goods before shipment, which is now governed principally by Section 47 of the Customs and Excise Act, 1952.

Copies of the Pre-entry of Goods Orders Revocation Order, 1964 (S.I. 1964 No. 1269), are available from HM Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, (price 3d.).

Sierra Leone decimal coinage struck at Royal Mint

THE ROYAL MINT has struck a new decimal coinage for Sierra Leone. This new coinage, together with new notes, is the first national currency of Sierra Leone and replaces that of the West African Currency Board. Based on a one Leone (10s.) of a hundred cents, it is also the first decimal coinage of sterling West Africa.

The new coins for general circulation consist of five denominations – twenty, ten and five cent pieces in cupro-nickel, and one cent and half cent pieces in bronze. A limited number of one Leone coins (cupro-nickel) have also been struck.

The Bank of Sierra Leone is issuing new banknotes in three denominations – one, two and five Leones. Printed by Thomas De La Rue and Company Limited by direct plate process, the notes will replace the existing West African Currency Board's ten and twenty shilling notes which are to be withdrawn.

Dealers in securities

THE FOLLOWING changes have taken place during July in the lists of Licensed Dealers in Securities and Exempted Dealers in Securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958:

	Licensed dealers
Insert:	London & Dominion Trust U.K. Ltd., Twenty Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.
Delete:	Mackie, John, 'Oakdene,' Reeds Lane, Liss, Hants.
	Exempted dealers
Insert:	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Ltd., 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.
Change of Address:	Equitable Securities Company Ltd., The
Delete:	St. Alphage House, Fore Street, London Wall, London, E.C.2.
Insert:	Lee House, London Wall, London, E.C.2.
	Quin (*Gerald Quin, Cope & Co.*)
Delete:	Reginald Willie Savill.
	Blydenstein (*B. W. Blydenstein & Co.*)
Delete:	Hendrik Hendrikus Oerlemans.

Director of British National Export Council appointed

MR. ION EARLE has been appointed Director of the newly-formed British National Export Council and will be succeeded as Chief Executive of the Export Council for Europe by his present deputy, Mr. James Heygate as from November 1.

Export opportunities in the Netherlands

THE 'Netherlands Market—British export achievements and opportunities' is the title of a new report recently published by the Export Council for Europe. Copies can be obtained from the ECE, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. Price 5s.

Imports of butter

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that after considering estimates by supplying countries of the availability of butter and in the light of further short-falls in the additional supplies of butter already authorized, they have decided, in order to offset the effect of these short-falls, to authorize imports during September and October of the following quantities of butter from the following countries over and above imports against basic quotas.

	Tons	
	September	October
Finland	800	800
France	1,000	1,000
Irish Republic	500	250
Norway	300	300
Rumania	Nil	350

The amounts authorized for additional imports in August totalling 2,775 tons remain unchanged (see *Board of Trade Journal* of July 10, 1964, page 59).

During the period November, 1964 to March, 1965, a further 1,050 tons will be authorized for importation from the Irish Republic.

Notes;

Quotas for the year ending March 31, 1965, were announced on February 28 last and total 420,000 tons. It was stated at the time that additional supplies which might amount to 20,000 tons in the first half of the quota year were also required. In fact additional requirements have proved to be higher and a cumulative total of about 25,000 tons had been authorized for import from traditional suppliers up to the end of July. The additional amounts of 2,775 tons authorized for import during August and 2,600 tons and 2,700 tons now being authorized for import during September and October are intended to offset the short-falls in the additional supplies already authorized. (Additional supplies must be delivered by the countries authorized to send them during the months specified and the entitlement cannot be carried forward.) In addition as previously announced 15,000 tons have been authorized from North America, which is not a traditional source of supply, for import from July to the end of November.

The basic allocations for imports from the countries now authorized to supply supplementary amounts during September and October are:

	Tons
Finland	12,370
France	2,580
Irish Republic	12,905
Norway	1,830
Rumania	325

Have YOU lost business

because Commercial Officers and Trade Commissioners abroad have not been informed of the names and addresses of your local representatives and were consequently unable to put prospective buyers in touch with them?

This need not happen if you send full details of your agents abroad to:
Export Services Branch, Board of Trade,
Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey,
London, E.C.4,
or any Regional Office of the Board of Trade.

New Books

Conventions and Trade Fairs, Directory of Venues and Facilities 1964 (135 pages. Travel Trade Gazette Ltd., 30s.). The places where conferences and exhibitions can be properly staged, the facilities available to organizers and participants in individual halls and centres, the names of firms which specialize in providing conference and exhibition services—these are the subject matter of a new directory of which this first issue will be useful to manufacturers, exporters and home traders, as well as to travel and transport firms, tourist services and service trades generally. The main part of the contents consists of a town by town description of conference centres (with details of space available, amenities and services provided), suitable hotels, transport operators and general information for 20 countries; and a similar list of exhibition and fair centres, organizers and sponsors, with names of the actual exhibitions and fairs with which they are connected. In addition, there are special lists of convention organizers, travel agents and similar services, national tourist information offices, and makers and suppliers of exhibition stands and equipment. From the trade fairs point of view, the main limitation on the value of the new directory at present is its geographical coverage, which is broadly the industrialized Western European countries – including Great Britain and the Irish Republic – plus Israel and one or two Middle East centres. It excludes the important Commonwealth countries, Asia and the Americas. There are also some omissions in the listings, partly at the request of some conference centres which are already fully booked for years ahead, say the publishers. However, the publishers also say that future issues of this new annual will be considerably increased in scope and size. The directory ends with a calendar of international and national conferences and trade fairs for 1964/5, in chronological order; this is not a substitute for the regular lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, partly because changes in arrangements are very frequent in this field right up to the last minute, and partly because the calendar allows no approach by subject to the exhibitions and fairs it lists.

Sources of Statistics for Market Research. Volume 2, Footwear. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (640 pages. 63s., by post 65s. 6d., from HM Stationery Office and Government bookshops). The information in this book was collected by the OECD for each of its members from the central statistical offices, trade associations and the advertising institutions in 18 European countries and in Canada and the United States. It lists and describes sources of published statistics on the production, distribution, external trade and consumption of hides and skins, shoe making machinery, and footwear. The description, which is in tabular form, also includes notes on availability, titles and frequency of publication. Diagrams are appended showing what information is obtainable for each country. The text is in French and English. The publication of this volume concludes a series of six titles on the marketing of individual goods and products published since 1961. The earlier titles in the series were: Vol. 1, Radio sets (37s. 6d., by post 39s. 9d.); vol. 3, General statistics (15s., by post 15s. 9d.); vol. 4, Household appliances (37s. 6d., by post 39s. 9d.); vol. 5, Machine tools (17s. 6d., by post 19s.); vol. 6, Pharmaceuticals (37s. 6d., by post 39s. 9d.). All of these are available from HM Stationery Office at the prices shown.

Statistical Report on the Mechanical Engineering Industry of the United Kingdom 1964 edition (41 pages. 30s., from the British Mechanical Engineering Federation, 25 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1). The first issue of a series in which the British Mechanical Engineering Federation collates and summarizes existing statistics of the British machinery industry. It provides information, mostly relating to 1962 and 1963, on production, employment and earnings, finance, exports and imports in the industry, assembled from a wide variety of sources such as the Board of Trade and the *Board of Trade Journal*, the Ministry of Labour, the National Economic Development Council, the National Incomes Commission, the National Institute for Economic and Social Research and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Some comparisons are included, both with other sectors of manufacturing industry and with other countries.

Buyers' Guide to British Goods and Services in the United States, 'A manual for purchasing agents and buyers', 1964-65 edition (272 pages, 30s., from Monitor Directories Ltd., 41 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1). One of the last publications sponsored by the Western Hemisphere Exports Council, this new directory is designed to promote the export of goods to the United States. It is an alphabetical and classified guide to the names and addresses of British firms interested in the United States market, giving also – in its classified section – the names and addresses of the American selling agents for those firms. The volume also includes a map of the main industrial centres of the British Isles, a list of British American chambers of commerce and British trade centres in the United States, British Government services in America and information for businessmen visting Britain. Further editions are planned.

Some Factors in Economic Growth in Europe During the 1950s. United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (about 300 pages. Copies will be available from HM Stationery Office and Government bookshops at 30s., by post 31s. 6d.). The annual *Economic Survey of Europe* has customarily comprised both a current review of the economic situation and some special studies of general questions which are of long-term importance and relevance to the formulation of economic policies in European countries. Commencing with the *Economic Survey* for 1961, the two halves are now being separately published: part 1 (the current review) for 1961 appeared in April 1962, and the present volume forms part 2 – having been overtaken in publication, meanwhile, by part 1 of the *Economic Survey* for 1962. The object of this study is to provide a basis for intelligent government policies for the encouragement of economic expansion, by the comparative analysis of the data relevant to economic growth in individual European countries during the 1950s. So far as available information permits, the study covers all European countries, including the Soviet Union, and the basic analysis also covers the United States and Canada. Among the subjects with which it deals are capital and labour inputs and the growth of output by sector and as a whole; influences affecting inputs and their economic efficiency; technical progress, skills and management; and economic growth in Western Germany, France, Norway, the United Kingdom and Hungary. The text is interspersed with many statistical tables, and there is also a statistical appendix.

Industrial Progress in Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany, 1937-1962. By Alfred Zauberman (338 pages. Oxford University Press, 50s.). This is a scrutiny of the problems of Soviet-type economic systems addressed to the general reader rather than the specialist and issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. It examines the recent growth of these three European countries and extends the scope of the author's earlier short survey *Industrial Development in Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Poland, 1937-1956* (1958). Mr. Zauberman studies the economic policies of the three countries and the results of their policies, and makes some comparisons with Western Europe and the United States. The major part of the work is devoted to a study of the two factors contributing to growth – capital formation and manpower. The fuel and power, metal and chemical industries are studied in detail. The foreign economic relations of Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany are also discussed. Finally there is an analysis of the problems of integrating the industrialized eastern half of Europe into the economic framework of the Soviet sphere of interest. A number of statistics are given and the book includes name and subject indexes.

Setting up a Business in Italy (4th edition. 51 pages. Free from Istituto Mobiliare Italiano, 121 Via delle Quattro Fontane, Rome). This booklet describes the regulation of foreign investment in Italy, the transactions involved in investment, and the foreign exchange controls still in force as far as exports and imports of goods, services and capital are concerned. A general idea of the tax situation which will confront the foreign investor when coming to invest his capital in Italy is given by describing the most important taxes which affect business transactions and activity. Sources of private investment financing are listed. The legislation resulting from the extensive programme for promoting the economic growth of Southern Italy and the underdeveloped areas of Northern and Central Italy is described. The booklet concludes with some sample statistics of the cost of labour, a note about the patent laws and a list of some of the foreign firms which have already invested in Italy.

Investment Opportunities, British Honduras (36 pages. Free from the Ministry of Finance and Development, Belize City, British Honduras). The main text of this pamphlet gives an account of the provisions of the Development Incentives Ordinance, 1960, particularly the regulations relating to tax concessions. There is also a general description of British Honduras with emphasis on the economy, currency, exchange control and banking system, and sections summarizing the law relating to tax, labour, wages and companies. An appendix reprints the text of the Ordinance.

Other publications

THE BRITISH SHIPBUILDING COMPENDIUM 1963-64. 'The buyers' guide to British shipbuilding, marine engineering, repairing, ship and shipyard equipment'. 468 pages. British Shipbuilding Compendium, 6 Bromley Grove, Shortlands, Kent. 25s.

INSTITUTE OF SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS LIST OF MEMBERS 1964. 122 pages. 10s. 6d. from the Institute, 16 Park Crescent, London, W.1.

Patent Office publications: a valuable source of information

SPECIFICATIONS and abridgments published by the Patent Office provide a valuable source of information to all sections of industry wishing to keep in touch with the latest developments. These publications may be examined free of charge in the Patent Office Library or supplied as required at the prices shown below. The Patent Office also provides other services associated with the selection and supply of information about inventions.

Every application for a patent must be accompanied by a specification which fully describes the invention and states clearly what is the monopoly claimed. After thorough examination within the Patent Office, including an investigation to test the novelty of the invention, specifications found acceptable are published at a standard price of 4s. 6d.

Abridgments of the specifications, prepared by the Patent Examiner, are also published in 25 groups, each of which covers a major field of manufacture. One bound volume of abridgments for each group is published at intervals of 7-8 months (representing a complete series of 20,000 published specifications). These volumes are available at £4 10s. 0d. each or £100 for the complete set. For the same price it is possible to receive, as they are printed, the 16 page sheets of abridgments of which each of the bound volumes is composed. Subscribers to this service are thus kept right up to date with accepted specifications.

In order to facilitate the study of specifications relating to a particular subject, a detailed classification system is employed. The complete classification key which sets out this system is made up of 25 group units, each corresponding to one abridgment group, and each of these units is subdivided through several levels of fineness. The result is a schedule composed of about 40,000 subdivisions under one or more of which every specification is indexed, and this index is printed on all specifications. A list showing numbers of all specifications since 1910 indexed under any one of these subdivisions may be obtained for £1 1s. 0d. The appropriate unit of the key is bound into each abridgment volume and is associated with a subject-matter index to form a guide to the abridgments in that volume. The classification key itself may be purchased at 5s. 6d. per group unit or £6 10s. 0d. for the complete set of 25 units. In order to help in locating subjects in the classification key, a reference index is available at £7 7s. 0d. This contains an alphabetical list of catchwords which relate to all aspects of inventive art, and indicates the part of the key under which relevant subject-matter is classified.

As a further service the Patent Office will supply to subscribers all specifications, as they are published, which relate to any subject expressed in the classification key. The only charge made is that for the specifications so supplied.

The Official Journal (Patents) is published every Wednesday and, as well as official notices, contains a list of new patent applications and classified lists of accepted specifications. Single copies are 5s. 9d. each and the annual subscription is £14 15s. 0d. From January 1, 1964, the prices will be 6s. 6d. each, £16 10s. 0d. for the annual subscription.

All of the above publications are available, post free, from the Sale Branch, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, who will also be glad to give advice.

Giftware industry plan trade mission to US and Canada

REPRESENTATIVES of some 50 British firms in the giftware industry are planning to visit six cities in Canada and the United States over a period of 21 days from May 27, 1965. The tour will take in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, San Francisco, Chicago and New York and will combine a sample show of giftware products in each of the cities. This is the first event in the programme of the newly formed Export Promotion Council for the Giftware Industry.

The objective of the Council is to encourage wider and more extensive exports by British giftware manufacturers.

We're thinking of setting up in Australia

Many expanding U.K. firms have already done so, helped more often than not by Australia and New Zealand Bank. And to other manufacturers contemplating the same development, the Bank will gladly give similar assistance. A valuable introduction to such a move is provided by the Bank's 70-page book *Establishment of Industry in Australia*, produced especially for industrialists who may be considering that country as a further base for their company's operations.

Subjects include company formation, market potential, taxation, labour, transport, power supplies, tariff protection and local regulations. We shall be pleased to send you a free copy if you write to

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Problems of Progress in Industry

The object of this series is to present briefly and simply the results of new research into the social, economic, and technical problems of industrial progress – problems arising from automation and other advances in techniques, and problems of management and human relations. The booklets are either industrial versions of academic reports published elsewhere, or short reviews of research done independently by several teams

The series is planned in the belief that responsible officials on both sides of industry feel the need to digest and use new research material but have not the time to tackle full length volumes. Prices from **1s. 3d.** to **3s. 6d.** (*postage extra*). Titles include: No. 2. **Managers for Tomorrow.** Price **2s. 6d.** (*by post* 2*s.* 10*d.*); No. 7. **The Older Worker and His Job.** Price **1s. 3d.** (*by post* 1*s.* 6*d.*); No. 9. **Automation and Skill.** Price **3s. 6d.** (*by post* 3*s.* 10*d.*).

Monthly Digest of Statistics

Prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics divisions of Government Departments, this Digest is designed to provide industrialists and business executives with invaluable statistics relating to the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It contains regular series of detailed statistics on a wide range of subjects which include the following:

Labour Fuel and Power External Trade Wages and Prices
Industrial Production Industrial Materials Finance

6s. (*by post* 6*s.* 8*d.*); Annual Subscription £4 2s. 6*d.* including postage and a copy of the Definition of items and units employed in the Digest.

Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production

Issues of this bulletin appear at regular intervals and give factual and up-to-date information on wage rates, earnings, hours of work and other conditions of employment, manpower, prices, production, profits and other relevant subjects. Part of the information included has not previously been published. Two issues have already appeared.

'The booklet does collate a lot of interesting information . . .' THE ECONOMIST

12s. 6d. (*by post* 13*s.* 3*d.*) per issue

FREE 24-page booklet 'Commerce, Industry and HMSO' (a selection of Government publications for the Businessman) is available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P6A, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1

HMSO

Government publications can be obtained by calling at, or by post from, the Government Bookshops in London, Edinburgh, Manchester, Birmingham, Cardiff, Bristol and Belfast, or through any bookseller

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	19,949	—	16,034	15,212	15,212	9,095	3,478	922	688	591	1,205				
1959	103	105	106	105	104	95	108	94	115	113	109	+174	+ 73	+15	+49
1960	108	112	114	110	108	98	119	110	127	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	112	114	122	115	111	100	129	130	135	137	121	+297	+230	+36	+ 4
1962	112	115	126	122	112	101	128	119	130	140	124	+113	+ 33	+22	+40
1963	116	119	134	128	117	103	129	107	131	144	132	+135	+ 89	+15	+27
1962															
4th quarter	113	115	130	124	114	101	126	111	127	137	124	+ 10	— 9	+ 9	+25
1963															
1st quarter	112	113	129	124	113	101	115	104	126	101	118	— 20	+ 56	—16	— 3
2nd quarter	116	118	131	127	116	102	128	109	128	149	129	+ 42	— 9	+22	— 3
3rd quarter	116	120	136	130	119	105	134	106	130	159	138	— 34	— 33	—19	— 8
4th quarter	122	124	138	131	119	105	139	109	140	166	144	+147	+ 75	+28	+41
1964															
1st quarter	120	126	141	133	120	106	144	115	143	176	151	+ 95	+ 94	— 4	+ 3
2nd quarter						105									
1963															
December	..	125	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964															
January	..	126	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	126	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	126	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	126*	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	126*	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June						104									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices															
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,748	3,176	
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+140
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—258
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 10
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	+102
1963	135	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	122·0	141·3	502	+ 83	..	144	— 5	..	129	128	+121
1962																
4th quarter	115	100	119·6	+2·6	102·5	121·1	138·3	491	+101	+49	120	—36	—32	120	120	+ 40
1963																
1st quarter	117	100	121·4	+3·1	103·6	121·4	139·4	627	+136	+42	113	— 7	— 5	120	123	+ 71
2nd quarter	123	105	122·1	+1·6	104·2	121·8	140·9	504	—123	—58	147	+34	+33	127	127	+ 30
3rd quarter	130	100	121·3	+1·3	104·2	122·1	141·5	428	— 76	—34	157	+10	+ 6	132	131	+ 14
4th quarter	135	117	122·1	+2·1	106·1	122·6	143·3	450	+ 22	+50	157	Nil	—34	135	132	+ 6
1964																
1st quarter	140*	121*	123·2	+1·5	107·9	124·0	145·8	445	— 5	+42	182	+25	— 5	145	134	— 62
2nd quarter			125·5	+2·8	107·9*	125·0*	147·3	355	— 90	—58	230	+48	+33	147	133	
1963																
December	135	117	122·4	+1·8	106·8	122·9	145·1	447	— 9	— 1	155	— 2	—11	142	137	..
1964																
January	136*	119*	123·0	+1·9	107·5	123·7	145·4	471	+ 24	+41	166	+11	— 1	146	123	..
February	137*	121*	123·1	+1·2	108·2	123·9	145·7	451	— 20	+ 2	178	+12	+ 6	144	139	..
March	140*	121*	123·6	+1·5	108·1	124·3	146·2	413	— 38	—19	202	+24	+10	145	141	..
April	146*	123*	124·7	+2·0	108·1	124·8	146·7	394	— 19	—20	212	+10	+14	146	127	..
May	150*	126*	125·7	+2·9	107·6*	125·0*	147·4	357	— 37	—23	227	+15	+ 9	144	140	..
June			126·2	+3·4	107·9*	125·1*	147·9	315	— 42	—33	251	+24	+13	151	132	..
July					107·9*	125·2*		303*	— 12*	—15	250	— 1	+ 3			..

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

Looking ahead

Trade and Growth in Modern Britain

ASPECTS of Britain's economic life are explained in a series of Government broadsheets and posters. Broadsheets 1-9 show the facts behind the need for trade expansion and economic growth. The series ranges farther afield in recent issues:

10. *Our Aid Effort* (how we help poorer countries)
11. *Public spending* (how and why money is used)
12. *Trading with Europe* (its importance for us)
13. *Construction* (action to expand the industry)
14. *Regional Measures* (tackling unemployment)
15. *Progress in EFTA* (towards freer trade)

FACTS and figures appear in two posters:

1. 'What we sell abroad'
2. 'Our growing exports'

Further broadsheets are planned. Broadsheets 1-15 and Posters 1 and 2 are available (free) from Circulation Section (H), Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1

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Arab Bank travellers' cheques in Sterling and U.S. Dollars, as well as Arab Bank letters of credit, are issued by all the Arab Bank Ltd. branches and the Arab Bank (Overseas) Ltd., Zurich and Geneva.

Retail sales in June

ALTHOUGH THE underlying trend in the value of retail sales still appeared to be moving upwards in the second quarter of the year the rate of increase was probably slower than in the earlier months of the year. The seasonally adjusted index for the second quarter of the year was 112, the same as in the first quarter, but the rounded figures conceal an increase of nearly a point compared with an increase of nearly two points between the final quarter of last year and the first quarter of this year. The index for June itself was 112 compared with 113 in May but because of the difficulties of allowing properly in the seasonal adjustment for the varying dates of Whitsun the fall cannot be regarded as significant. Indeed, most of the fall in the index between May and June was accounted for by clothing and footwear shops, whose trade is particularly influenced by Whitsun buying.

Although the index of the volume of sales, after seasonal adjustment, was unchanged at 104 in June, for the second quarter as a whole it was a point lower than in the first quarter. The run of monthly figures suggests that after moving upwards slowly following the sharp rise in the middle of last year, the underlying trend of the volume of sales has been slightly downward in recent months.

The detailed tables and comments on changes in sales by different kinds of business will appear in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 21.

Retail sales seasonally adjusted (a)

Index numbers of value of sales per week.
(i) At current prices. 1961 = 100

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops			
			Total	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (b)
1962 4th quarter	104	105	103	104	103	105
1963 1st quarter	106	108	104	102	99	106
2nd quarter	106	106	105	101	105	107
3rd quarter	109	107	110	112	111	110
4th quarter	110	109	111	111	112	112
1964 1st quarter	112	111	112	110	111	113
2nd quarter	112	112	112	108	113	114
1963 April	105	107	104	99	102	107
May	107	108	106	103	109	108
June	105	105	106	101	106	106
July	107	106	107	105	108	108
August	110	108	112	114	114	110
September	110	108	112	115	110	110
October	109	108	110	110	110	112
November	109	109	109	107	110	110
December	111	108	113	115	114	113
1964 January	112	111	113	111	113	114
February	112	110	113	113	112	113
March	111	111	111	107	109	112
April	113	113	113	108	113	114
May	113	111	113	110	113	113
June	112	112	112	106	113	114

(ii) At average 1961 prices.

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops
1962 4th quarter	101	103	100
1963 1st quarter	101	102	100
2nd quarter	102	102	102
3rd quarter	105	103	106
4th quarter	105	103	107
1964 1st quarter	106	104	107
2nd quarter	105	103	106
1963 April	101	102	100
May	103	103	102
June	102	101	102
July	103	102	104
August	106	104	108
September	105	103	108
October	104	103	105
November	104	104	105
December	106	103	109
1964 January	107	105	108
February	105	104	108
March	105	104	106
April	106	105	107
May	104	102	106
June	104	103	105

(a) The total and sub-total series in this table are seasonally adjusted independently from the component series. As was mentioned in the article in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, this occasionally results in inconsistencies between total and components. The components are liable to greater random irregularities than the totals and have a greater margin of uncertainty in their seasonal adjustment.
(b) Including general department stores.

Hire purchase business in June

SEASONALLY HIGH BUSINESS in cars again boosted hire purchase debt in June. At the end of the month the total debt owed to finance houses and household goods shops was £1,042 million, £18 million more than at the end of May.

Finance houses

New instalment credit extended by hire purchase finance companies continued at a high level in June, with cars, new and used, which together accounted for about three-fifths of the business, again prominent. In contrast with last year and the year before, when the seasonal peak was in May and business in June was lower, new business in June this year was maintained at around the May level; the different dates of Easter and Whitsun, together with the effect of a reduction in purchase tax on cars in the 1962 budget may account for the differing patterns.

Compared with a year ago new credit extended in June was up by over one-third. Credit for new cars was about one-third higher than in June last year, while for used cars the rise was nearly 50 per cent. New credit advanced for industrial and building plant and equipment showed a rise of over 50 per cent.

Debt owed direct to finance houses by hirers, etc. rose by a further £18 million in June to a total of £706 million at the end of the month, while amounts owing by retailers under block discounting arrangements were unchanged at £46 million.

Household goods shops

Hire purchase and other instalment credit sales by household goods shops were at much the same level in June as in the previous month and in June last year. There was a distinct spurt in sales in May last year but since then after allowing as far as possible for seasonal movements and discounting some month to month irregularity in the figures, business appears to have been fairly steady.

Instalment debt outstanding to household goods shops was unchanged in June at £336 million.

Notes on statistics

The statistics in this article are derived from monthly returns made to the Board of Trade by two types of contributor – household goods shops and finance houses. The household goods shops give the value of the goods sold on credit. Covered in this full

(*Text continued on page* 339)

Debt

Table 1—Estimates of hire purchase and other credit instalments outstanding

END OF PERIOD — £ million

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Owed directly to household goods shops	1962	304	301	296	293	292	294	295	297	300	304	308	318
	1963	316	313	311	308	311	313	315	319	323	324	329	340
	1964	339	338	337	335	336	336						
Owed directly to finance houses	1962	606	598	592	590	593	593	597	593	590	583	575	569
	1963	562	559	563	573	584	593	603	608	611	615	618	614
	1964	618	631	648	668	688	706						
Total of above	1962	910	899	888	883	885	887	892	890	890	887	883	887
	1963	878	872	874	881	895	906	918	927	934	939	947	954
	1964	957	969	985	1003	1024	1042						

Table 1a—Commodity analysis of hire purchase and other credit instalments outstanding

END OF PERIOD — £ million

	1957	1962				1963				1964	
	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June
Private and commercial motor vehicles and caravans	197	441	442	436	416	406	437	449	451	472	516
Farm and industrial equipment	21	71	70	68	66	67	65	70	73	78	88
Household goods (*a*)	221	343	343	352	372	368	369	380	397	396	397
Other goods	9	33	32	34	33	33	35	35	33	39	41
Total	448	888	887	890	887	874	906	934	954	985	1042

a) Includes pedal cycles.

Table 2—Hire purchase and other instalment credit extended and repaid.

£ million

Period	New Credit Extended: For household goods	New Credit Extended: For other durable goods	New Credit Extended: Total	Repayments	Change in Debt
1958	292	363	655	547	+108
1959	394	523	917	624	+293
1960	301	519	820	734	+ 86
1961	283	515	798	806	— 8
1962	301	437	738	778	— 40
1963	318	500	818	751	+ 67
1961 1st quarter	64	136	200	201	— 1
2nd quarter	69	164	233	210	+ 23
3rd quarter	72	126	198	202	— 4
4th quarter	78	89	167	193	— 26
1962 1st quarter	63	104	167	206	— 39
2nd quarter	69	128	197	198	— 1
3rd quarter	79	114	193	190	+ 3
4th quarter	90	91	181	184	— 3
1963 1st quarter	66	102	168	181	— 13
2nd quarter	74	146	220	188	+ 32
3rd quarter	83	133	216	188	+ 28
4th quarter	95	119	214	194	+ 20
1964 1st quarter	79(a)	150	229	198	+ 31
2nd quarter	70	189	259	202	+ 57

(a) Fourteen weeks.

New business of household goods shops

Table 3—Index numbers of value of goods sold on hire purchase and other instalment credit per week

Average of 1957 = 100

		Year	Jan.	Feb.	March (a)	April	May	June (a)	July	Aug.	Sept. (a)	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. (a)
Furniture and Furnishings Shops	Total (multiple and independent retailers, co-operative societies)	1962	98	96	94	100	105	104	115	108	113	124	131	140
		1963	93	87	94	105	114	102	121	110	122	128	140	148
		1964	106	104 (a)	102	112	107	107						
	of which: Multiple retailers (b)	1962	103	100	94	102	106	114	126	115	118	131	139	151
		1963	101	96	98	114	120	115	132	117	130	140	147	161
		1964	112	114 (a)	105	125	116	124						
	Independent retailers	1962	89	90	89	93	97	89	97	92	99	108	113	122
		1963	81	75	85	93	100	84	100	95	103	109	122	127
		1964	93	86 (a)	88	90	89	84						
Hardware, Radio, Electrical Goods, Cycle and Perambulator Shops	Total (multiple and independent retailers, co-operative societies, gas and electricity showrooms)	1962	89	89	93	88	98	116	118	112	116	120	127	136
		1963	97	97	102	96	112	119	118	118	128	129	135	140
		1964	108	107 (a)	105	107	112	115						
	of which (multiple and independent): Radio and electrical goods, cycle and perambulator shops	1962	68	61	60	62	66	78	79	78	75	82	86	106
		1963	71	67	67	66	73	74	79	82	78	78	82	101
		1964	75	66 (a)	64	70	71	70						
Department Stores: Household goods departments		1962	142	114	111	117	120	121	148	122	134	153	160	155
		1963	138	109	111	116	129	112	155	119	134	158	172	162
		1964	152	118 (a)	114	123	127 (c)	117						
Total, Household Goods Shops		1962	97	94	94	95	103	111	119	111	116	124	131	139
		1963	98	93	99	101	114	111	122	114	126	131	140	145
		1964	110	107 (a)	105	110	111	111						

(a) Average of five weeks.
(b) Multiple retailers are defined as those having ten or more branches.
(c) Not strictly comparable with previous months – see Notes on Statistics.

New business of finance houses

Table 4—Index numbers of new hire purchase and other instalment credit extended direct to hirers per calendar month

Monthly average 1957 = 100

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private cars – new	1962	124	145	168	169	238	201	199	145	137	158	148	102
	1963	159	161	245	270	314	255	274	204	201	235	208	146
	1964	242	262	326	349	334	340						
Private cars – used	1962	96	121	134	138	179	162	169	152	126	133	111	78
	1963	81	104	151	168	188	160	181	162	149	163	141	112
	1964	147	176	197	234	232	234						
Commercial motor vehicles – new and used	1962	155	157	171	157	185	161	160	130	127	143	136	94
	1963	122	123	160	168	188	155	169	140	139	171	162	135
	1964	177	172	198	217	209	204						
Motor cycles, side-cars, power assisted cycles – new and used	1962	43	64	78	82	106	95	96	82	68	66	51	33
	1963	30	40	72	87	102	88	97	94	73	71	57	40
	1964	47	67	72	88	102	106						
Caravans – new and used	1962	95	127	172	175	222	205	217	198	160	153	115	76
	1963	74	98	178	242	235	216	231	209	177	173	136	93
	1964	112	145	195	238	223	238						
Farm equipment and tractors	1962	93	105	143	110	112	116	141	151	139	153	126	75
	1963	90	86	134	139	143	119	162	179	170	166	153	114
	1964	155	122	152	192	139	185						
Industrial and building plant and equipment	1962	254	300	337	266	302	254	286	212	216	235	209	181
	1963	233	217	312	295	329	276	339	260	264	313	312	263
	1964	366	386	380	469	468	442						
Household goods (a)	1962	118	98	90	88	110	105	120	115	107	120	117	110
	1963	128	96	108	107	124	105	120	120	118	133	127	128
	1964	148	117	122	124	121	116						
All goods (including goods not shown above)	1962	121	133	147	142	179	160	168	143	127	140	126	94
	1963	115	116	164	177	201	169	189	162	154	175	157	129
	1964	174	184	209	236	230	231						

(a) Includes pedal cycles and some mopeds; mopeds are generally classified with motor cycles but some returns do not distinguish mopeds from pedal cycles.

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HIRE PURCHASE BUSINESS-NOTES ON STATISTICS, continued

credit price would be the full cash price, including the down payment, and, where the credit is provided by the shop, any credit charges. From these figures the index numbers of credit sales per week given in Table 3 are derived. These figures include all goods sold on instalment credit terms by the retailers concerned, whether they themselves finance the credit extended or whether this is financed by another organization, for example, a finance house. The contributors comprise electricity and gas showrooms, co-operative societies, department stores and multiple and independent retailers. Clothing shops, mail order houses and credit traders calling on customers for orders are not included. From April 1964 department stores were asked to include sales on budget accounts in their monthly returns of instalment credit business and to cover sales in other departments as well as household goods departments, sales of which were not separately distinguished in the returns from that date. The index numbers for May and subsequent months will therefore reflect changes in sales under this wider definition.

The contributing finance houses, on the other hand, send in figures of the value of new credit extended, including credit charges, during the month. Down payments on the articles are not included. These figures form the basis of Table 4. In so far as goods sold by the household goods shops, whose credit sales comprise Table 3, are financed by direct agreements made between a finance house and the buyer, the new credit extended would also figure in Table 4, as well as being part of the value of sales covered by Table 3.

Both types of contributor also return monthly totals of instalments outstanding to them at the end of each period. These figures are brought together in Table 1. The estimates of debt owed direct to household goods shops relate to agreements entered into between customers and retailers. These estimates include the amounts outstanding on agreements which are subsequently discounted by finance houses. The debt outstanding on agreements made direct between finance houses and retail customers is, however, excluded from the debt owed to shops and included in the total of instalments owed to finance houses. This total does not include the amounts which have been discounted with finance houses. Included with finance houses are some manufacturers who finance credit sales of their own products.

Table 2 gives total credit transactions of finance houses and household goods shops combined. For further details see Economic Trends No. 95, September 1961. The figures were revised in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 17, 1962, in the light of more comprehensive information about deposits on household goods derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys. Returns from household goods shops for February 1964 covered five weeks, in order that dates for the standard periods of four, four and five weeks in each quarter, for which the bulk of shops report their figures, should be brought more into line with calendar months. The estimate of new credit extended for household goods in the first quarter 1964 consequently relates to 14 weeks, compared with 13 weeks in other quarters shown.

The repayment figures are derived from the new business and change in debt outstanding reported by contributors and thus necessarily include sums written off as irrecoverable and lump sum settlements of outstanding balances in addition to normal weekly, monthly or other periodical instalments.

Tables 1, 3 and 4 are based upon estimates derived from the Census of Distribution for 1957. The results of the 1961 Census of Distribution show that many cycle and radio shops are now classed as radio shops owing to a shift in the balance of their sales. Consequently, the category 'cycle shops, cycle and radio shops, perambulator shops', which was distinguished in Table 3 up to December 1962, is now combined with the radio and electrical goods shops pending the examination of the current kind of business of contributors which will be part of the re-basing of these monthly statistics on the Census for 1961.

The estimates in £'s million of goods sold on hire purchase and other instalment credit during 1957, on which Table 3 is based, are: furniture and furnishings shops, 138·32, of which multiple retailers, 58·76 and independent retailers, 59·80; hardware, radio and electrical goods shops, electricity and gas showrooms, cycle and perambulator shops, 153·92; of which radio and electrical goods, cycle and perambulator shops, 98·80; department stores (household goods departments), 22·36. Total, household goods shops, 314·60.

The estimates in £'s million of the amount of new hire purchase and other instalment credit extended in 1957 by finance houses, on which Table 4 is based, are: private cars (new), 55·96 and (used), 122·36; commercial motor vehicles, 46·25; motor cycles, etc., 32·33; caravans, 7·03; farm equipment and tractors, 7·53; industrial and building plant and equipment, 17·02; household goods (including pedal cycles), 49·01; and all goods, 350·57.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES

Material prices remain steady

PRICES OF materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry were, on average, unchanged in July at the level reached in the second quarter. The index for the non-food sector was the same as in the first and second quarters of this year; in the food sector prices increased a little in July to about 1 per cent up on the previous quarter, and back to about the same as the average for the first quarter. The trend in output prices remains upwards. Later information now available for the second quarter shows the index for the non-food sector (home market sales) a full point up on the first quarter, which in turn was nearly a point and a half up on the fourth quarter last year. The provisional July index shows a further

1. Materials purchased by broad sectors of industry—1954=100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1963			1964		1963	1964						
		2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	July	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
Orders III to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry.	102·1	101·5	106·3	106·9	106·2*	101·2	107·3	107·0	106·3	106·4	105·6*	106·5*	106·5*
	Basic materials	97·5	96·8	102·1	102·7	101·9*	96·5	103·2	102·8	102·1	102·2	101·4*	102·3*	102·3*
	Fuel	137·5	137·8	138·5	138 2	138 3*	137·5	138·2	138·2	138·2	138·5	138·2*	138·2*	138·2*
Orders IV to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries.	104·2	104·2	106·1	107·9	107·9*	104·5	107·5	108·2	108·1	108·1	107·6*	107·9*	107·9*
	Basic materials other than fuel	98·4	98·3	100·4	102·5	102·5*	98·7	102 0	102·7	102·9	102·8	102·2*	102·6*	102·6*
211 to 229	Materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries.	97·5	95·9	106·1	103·9	102·4*	94·4	106·2	103·7	101·7	102·3	101·6*	103·3*	103·7*
263 to 277	Materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries.	106·9	107·9	109 0	109·9	110·4*	107·8	109·8	109·8	110·0	109·8	110·5*	111·0*	111·3*
331 to 349 (excluding 342)	Materials and fuel used in the mechanical engineering industries.	130·7	130·7	131·4	133·3	134·7*	130·7	132·6	133·3	133·9	134·6	134·8*	134·7*	135·0*
361	Materials and fuel used in the electrical machinery industry.	120·7	120·9	121·5	122·9	124·2*	120·9	122·4	122·8	123·5	124·1	124·3*	124·2*	124·4*
Order X	Materials and fuel used in the textile industries	95·6	96·0	100·1	102·4	99·2*	96·3	101·8	102·8	102·5	100·7	98·4*	98·4*	98·1*
Order XIV	Materials and fuel used in the timber industries	109·6	109·8	111·1	113·1	114·5*	109·7	112·5	113·1	113·5	114·3	114·6*	114·6*	114·7*
Order XV	Materials and fuel used in the paper industries	105·6	106·9	108·3	109·8	109·9*	106·9	109·7	109·8	109·8	109·9	109·9*	109·9*	109·8*
Order XVII	Construction materials	121·4	122·3	123·1	124·1	125·4*	122·2	123·8	124·1	124·4	125·1	125·5*	125·6*	125·7*
Part of Order XVII	House building materials	121·1	122·2	122·9	124·3	125·8*	122·0	123·9	124·3	124·7	125·6	125·9*	126·0*	126·1*

* Provisional figure.

2. Output of broad sectors of industry—1954=100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1963			1964		1963	1964						
		2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	July	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July
Orders III to XVI	All manufactured products: Total sales	119·5	119·9	120·8	121·6	123·2*	119·8	121·5	121·5	121·7	122·7	123·4*	123·4*	123·5*
	Home market sales	119·9	120·2	121·2	122·2	124·1*	120·1	122·1	122·2	122·3	123·5	124·3*	124·4*	124·5*
Orders IV to XVI	Products of manufacturing industries, other than food, drink and tobacco: Total sales	120·8	121·3	121·8	122·8	123·8*	121·2	122·6	122·7	123·0	123·6	123·8*	123·9*	123·9*
	Home market sales	121·8	122·1	122·6	124·0	125·0*	122·0	123·7	123·9	124·3	124·8	125·0*	125·1*	125·2*
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home market sales	113·1	113·5	117·1	117·4	117·2*	112·9	117·9	117·7	116·7	117·2	117·1	117·4*	117·6*
263 to 277	Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales	102·9	103·6	104·1	104·4	105·2*	103·6	104·2	104·4	104·6	105·0	105·2	105·3*	105·3*
	Home market sales	104·5	104·7	105·2	105·7	106·5*	104·9	105·4	105·7	106·0	106·3	106·5	106·6*	106·7*
311 and 312	Iron and steel industries: Total sales	128·7	128·7	128·8	129·0	129·1*	128·7	128·9	129·0	129·0	129·0	129·2	129·1*	129·2*
	†Home market sales	133·7	133·7	133·8	134·1	134·2	133·7	134·0	134·2	134·2	134·2	134·2	134·2	134·2*
Order X	Textile industries other than clothing: Total sales	105·4	105·9	106·8	108·8	109·9*	105·8	108·2	108·8	109·2	109·5	110·0	110·1*	110·0*
	Home market sales	103·6	104·0	104·9	106·7	107·5*	104·0	106·3	106·8	107·1	107·2	107·5	107·7*	107·6*
Order XII	Clothing and footwear: Home market sales	110·6	110·8	111·0	111·9	112·3*	110·8	111·9	111·9	112·0	112·1	112·4	112·5*	112·6*
Order XIV	Timber industries: Home market sales	112·1	112·3	113·3	115·5	116·8*	112·3	115·0	115·7	116·0	116·5	116·9*	116·9*	117·0*
481 to 483	Paper industries: Home market sales	111·3	111·7	112·2	113·5	113·9*	111·3	113·1	113·5	113·7	113·7	114·0*	114·1*	114·1*
Order XVI	New construction‡	126	126	126	127	127*				127			127*	

* Provisional figure. † The index for Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling: Home Market Sales (Minimum List Headings 40, 41 of the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification) has been discontinued. An equivalent index is published in Table (3) (a) of this article under the title 'Other steel goods (excluding tubes)'. ‡ Index of building costs figures relate to average for the quarter.

small rise. Output prices for the food sector also rose a little in July and were back to much the same as in the first quarter of this year.

Materials and fuel used in broad sectors of industry

The small rise in the index for the food sector was due largely to higher prices for imported bacon and oils. In the non-food sector, there were contrasting movements, giving little overall change. There were reductions in the textile index, which fell again, and in the index for the paper industries, which weakened fractionally to the level of the first quarter. Against this, the indices for most of the other broad sectors of industry rose a little further in July. There were also further small increases in the indices for construction materials and for house building materials.

Output of broad sectors of industry

Higher prices for some confectionery items and in some preserves were largely responsible for a further rise in the index for the food manufacturing industries to 117.6, compared with 117.4 in the first quarter of this year and 113·1 in the second quarter of last year. There were further small increases in the indices for chemicals and for timber. Prices for the products of the paper industries were unchanged, after having risen steadily for some time, and the textile index, which had risen by nearly 4 per cent in the twelve months up to the second quarter of this year, fell back slightly. The iron and steel industries index was unchanged for the fifth consecutive month.

3 (a). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

Commodities are listed by industries (as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958) whose principal products they are. The Standard Industrial Classification references appear in the annual article on wholesale price index numbers published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 21, 1964. (monthly averages)

	1963	1964			
	July	Jan.	May	June	July
Coal†	151·4	156·3	151·3	151·3*	151·3*
Slates	161·1	161·1	161·1	161·1*	161·1*
Salt	114·0	114·0	113·8	113·8	113·8*
Flour	112·6	119·3	119·3	119·3	119·3
Sugar, refined	105·2	130·9	124·7	131·7	131·0
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	106·8	106·8	108·0	108·0	108·0*
Beer	107·1	107·2	116·8	116·8*	116·8*
Tobacco and cigarettes	126·8	126·8	136·4	136·4	136·4
Hard coke	164·0	164·0	164·0	164·0	164·0
Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty)	109·4	109·4	109·4	109·4	109·4
Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	138·9	138·9	138·9	138·9	138·9
Lubricating oils and greases	128·4	128·4	129·3	129·5	129·5*
General chemicals	99·4	99·9	100·0	100·3*	100·3*
Pharmaceutical chemicals	65·8	65·6	65·8	65·8	65·9*
Pharmaceutical preparations	98·1	98·0	99·0	98·8	98·8*
Toilet preparations	129·7	130·5	133·1	133·9*	133·8*
Paint for building and decorating	113·6	113·5	115·7	115·8*	115·8*
Soap	135·3	137·1	138·0	138·0	138·5*
Soapless detergents	100·7	101·0	102·0	102·5	102·5*
Synthetic resins and plastic materials	76·9	76·7	76·5	76·5*	76·5*
Steel sheets	132·3	132·5	133·4	133·0	132·9
Tinplate	119·8	120·3	120·3	120·3	120·3
Other steel goods (excluding tubes)	133·4	133·8	133·8	133·8	133·8*
Steel tubes	138·8	139·3	140·8	140·9	141·0*
Iron castings	142·8	145·4	145·7	145·7*	145·7*
Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
Extruded and drawn	132·3	138·8	142·2	142·2	142·2*
Rolled	122·8	129·4	132·9	132·9	132·9*
Castings	134·2	136·8	139·5	139·5	139·5
Forgings	128·7	133·9	135·5	135·6	135·6
Brass, ingot 65-35, B.S. 1400: B3, delivered	96·1	102·4	123·9	118·2	118·7*
Photographic paper and films, etc.	123·2	125·4	125·4	125·4	125·4*
Spectacles, etc.	122·4	122·4	125·8	125·8	125·8*
Dental goods	130·8	131·2	135·6	136·7	136·7*
Gramophone records	124·1	138·5	138·5	138·5	138·5*
Domestic electrical appliances	99·8	100·5	101·0	101·0*	101·0*
Perambulators, etc.	122·7	124·1	123·9	124·4	124·4*
Tools and implements	138·0	140·3	144·2	144·2*	144·2*

	1963	1964			
	July	Jan.	May	June	July
Cutlery	130·4	131·7	132·1	132·1	132·1*
Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades)	127·8	131·6	132·8	132·8	132·8*
Spoons and forks	143·0	145·9	147·2	147·2	148·9*
Galvanized cisterns, tanks and cylinders	151·1	157·1	157·1	157·1	157·1
Domestic hollow-ware	139·1	142·8	146·8	146·8*	146·8*
Domestic gas appliances	110·6	110·6	112·2	112·2	112·2
Cotton yarn	89·0	91·2	94·8	95·2	95·2*
Spun rayon yarn	96·8	98·3	103·8	105·0*	105·0*
Irish linen yarns (wetspun)	113·6	131·4	134·5	134·5	134·5
Cotton cloth	95·0	96·7	100·0	100·4*	101·4*
Linen	113·2	126·9	127·8	127·8*	127·9*
Rayon and acetate fabric	110·6	111·9	113·9	114·4	114·4*
Wool tops	90·3	98·3	92·2	90·8	88·6*
Worsted yarns	98·1	102·6	98·3	98·8	97·4*
Harris tweed	102·8	108·3	108·3	108·3	108·3
Serge cloth	97·5	101·4	102·6	102·4	101·5
Jute yarn	104·2	104·2	107·7	107·7	107·7*
Jute piece-goods	106·2	112·4	112·4	112·4	112·4*
Rope, twine and net	122·8	126·6	128·2	128·5*	128·5*
Hosiery and other knitted goods	96·6	97·2	98·1	98·6*	98·6*
Carpets and rugs	119·4	127·3	127·4	127·4	127·4*
Canvas goods and sacks	102·6	100·9	99·2	99·2	99·2*
Leather for footwear	104·1	105·5	104·5	104·8*	104·8*
Travel goods	118·7	122·5	124·7	124·7	125·0*
Made-up clothing	109·8	111·0	111·5	111·6*	111·8*
Weatherproof outerwear	101·9	102·5	102·6	102·6*	102·8*
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	111·5	113·0	113·0	113·0	113·3*
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	108·0	109·7	110·3	110·4	110·4*
Women's and girls' light outerwear	108·5	109·5	109·6	109·6	109·9*
Footwear (excluding rubber)	112·3	112·9	113·5	113·5*	113·5*
Refractory goods, including bricks	144·6	145·4	145·4	145·4	145·4
Non-refractory goods, including bricks	126·5	126·8	129·1	129·1*	129·4*
Building bricks, common, other than fletton, *ex works.*	127·1	128·2	131·5	131·5*	132·6*
Building bricks, fletton common, *delivered.*	119·2	119·3	119·3	119·3	119·3*
Electrical porcelain	123·8	128·4	128·4	128·4	128·4
Domestic china and earthenware	136·3	136·4	139·1	139·2	139·2*
Glass (other than containers)	129·3	132·8	133·1	133·1*	133·1*
Glass containers	118·4	118·4	118·4	118·4	118·4

* Provisional figure. † This index is based on prices ruling on the last day of the month.

(Continued on next page)

3 (a). (*Continued*). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1963	1964			
	July	Jan.	May	June	July
Cement, delivered	124·4	124·5	124·5	124·5	124·5
Abrasive paper and cloth	126·9	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7
Cast stone and cast concrete products	109·0	111·6	112·8	112·8*	112·8*
Home-grown hardwood	101·5	101·8	102·4	102·2*	102·2*
Domestic furniture	116·6	118·3	119·8	119·9*	119·9*
Bedding, etc.	109·1	110·3	111·3	111·4	111·4*
Wooden boxes, packing cases, crates, etc.	115·4	116·1	119·1	119·1	119·1*
Paper and board	109·3	111·5	112·2	112·3*	112·3*
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases.	110·5	111·7	112·6	112·6*	112·6*
Wallpaper	131·2	133·8	133·8	133·8	133·8*
Paper bags	112·2	118·4	118·4	118·4	118·4
Manufactured stationery	118·4	118·5	119·6	119·7	119·7*

	1963	1964			
	July	Jan.	May	June	July
Other manufactures of paper and board	103·0	105·3	108·1	108·1	108·1*
Rubber tyres and tubes	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4*
Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	115·9	115·7	115·6	116·2*	116·2*
Rubber footwear	125·9	125·9	125·9	125·9	125·9*
Linoleum and felt base	130·9	133·8	135·5	135·5	135·9*
Brushes and brooms	135·2	137·1	138·8	138·8*	138·8*
Toys and games	119·0	120·9	121·0	122·1	122·1*
Sports equipment	133·8	133·4	133·4	133·9*	133·9*
Pens and pencils	114·0	114·0	112·3	112·3*	112·3*
Other stationers' goods	126·9	126·9	130·3	130·3	130·3
Plastic mouldings	103·5	103·9	103·8	103·8*	103·8*

* Provisional figure.

3 (b). Commodities wholly or partly imported into the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1963	1964			
	July	Jan.	May	June	July
Hides and skins	76·2	77·4	80·8	80·8	80·8*
Imported	82·9	84·9	89·8	88·0	88·0*
Native	66·2	66·2	67·2	70·0	70·0*
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered	115·4	117·9	123·1	123·1	123·1
Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	94·2	95·6	120·8	117·9	124·7
Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	67·5	81·9	91·7	92·7	102·0
Nickel, refined, delivered	131·9	131·9	131·9	131·9	131·9
Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent., settlement price	125·2	144·6	146·5	164·5	173·9
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	95·0	122·4	159·1	165·6	178·6
Oils, resins and gums:					
Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works	109·6	118·7	120·5	124·1*	124·1*
Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk	97·0	101·0	100·1	100·6*	100·6*
Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex-works	69·5	69·5	75·1	77·2*	77·2*
Pyrites, c.i.f., United Kingdom ports	59·4	59·4	60·4	62·4	62·4*
Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S. one month future	107·0	94·5	102·0	101·7	101·7*
Sulphur, crude (for acid making), c.i.f.	65·6	62·9	62·9	62·9	62·9*

	1963	1964			
	July	Jan.	May	June	July
Textiles:					
Coir yarn, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	154·2	156·9	160·6	157·6	155·6*
Cotton, raw	71·3	72·6	72·9	72·6*	72·6*
Jute, raw, 'Mill Lightnings', c.i.f. Dundee	116·5	120·7	118·6	118 3*	118 3*
Jute, raw, 'Mill Hearts', c.i.f. Dundee	112·1	115·1	114·5	114·7*	114·7*
Silk, raw, delivered mill	145·2	114 7	114·9	117·2*	117·6*
Sisal, East Africa No. 1 Grade, c.i.f. London	172·7	172·7	172·7	172·7	164·3
Wool, raw	89·2	99·7	91·1	91·4*	91·4*
Crossbred, medium and coarse, c.i.f. U.K.	96·4	117·7	107·6	106·3	106·3*
Crossbred, fine, c.i.f. U.K.	91·1	103·1	93·7	94·1	93·2*
Merino, c.i.f. U.K.	85·0	90·8	80·8	82·4	82·4*
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	109·8	111·0	112·4	112·9*	113·0*
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	99·9	101·0	101·8	101·9	101·9*
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	104·4	109·6	113·0	113·1	113·1*
Woodpulp, imported	96·4	100·3	100·3	100·3	100·4*

* Provisional figure.
† L.M.E. mean of buyers' and sellers' prices at close of morning session.

NOTES ON WHOLESALE PRICES

The notes on index numbers of wholesale prices (1954 = 100) *are published only in the annual article, which normally appears in February. They were last published in the issue of February* 21, 1964.

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Board of Trade, Room 102, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Telephone inquiries should be made to City 5757, Ext. 7299 or 7216.

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HM Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1:

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:

Internal Combustion Engines for April, 1964.
Rotating Electrical Machinery for April, 1964.
Trailers for April, 1964.
Clothing for May, 1964.
Electric Lamps for May, 1964.
Motor Cycles, Three-wheel Vehicles, Pedal Cycles and Parts for May, 1964.
Office Machinery for May, 1964.
Refrigerating Machinery for May, 1964.
Salt for May, 1964.
Tools and Implements for May, 1964.
Watches and Clocks for May, 1964.
Cars and Commercial Vehicles for June, 1964.
Timber—Softwood, Hardwood and Plywood for June, 1964.

Quarterly at 7s. 6d. a year, post free:

Floorcoverings for January-March, 1964.
Mechanical Handling Plant for January-March, 1964.
Soap and Synthetic Detergents for January-March, 1964.
Narrow Fabrics for March-May, 1964.
Toilet Preparations for March-May, 1964.

Directory of Board of Trade departments and their work

(The previous edition of this Directory was published in the Board of Trade Journal of April 8, 1960. Separate copies of the present issue can be obtained from H. M. Stationery Office and branches price 1s. 6d. each).

THE RESPONSIBILITIES of the Board of Trade cover a very wide field. Readers who may wish to make contact with one of the Departments will find that the list printed below will help them to get in touch with the Section concerned with their particular problem.

There is an inquiry room at each of the main Offices of the Board of Trade, and also at the Export Information Centre, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, where callers are directed to the person most able to answer them.

It may be advantageous to communicate in the first instance with the nearest Board of Trade Regional Office (as listed on page iii of this Directory). The local office may be able to deal with the problem, and in any case will be able to direct the inquiries to the correct quarter.

Section 1

Functions and addresses of Board of Trade departments

Secretariat

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. ABB 7877. The private office of the Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development and President of the Board of Trade, who is the Cabinet Minister responsible to Parliament for the work of the Board and the offices of the three other Ministers, the Minister of State, the Minister of State (Lords) and the Parliamentary Secretary.

Parliamentary Branch

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, ABB 7877. The channel through which the Parliamentary work of the Board of Trade is conducted.

Commercial Relations and Exports Department (C.R.E.)

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, ABB 7877. Protection of United Kingdom commercial interests overseas. Consideration of external commercial policy and international commodity policies. Trade negotiations and commercial treaties with overseas countries. The Department is divided into five Divisions, which are concerned with problems arising in respect of particular countries overseas as well as having responsibility for general external commercial policy, including matters arising in relation to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Council of Europe, the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and the European Economic Community (EEC). The Department is represented in Commonwealth countries by Trade Commissioners or Trade Correspondents and in foreign countries it is assisted by the Commercial Departments of HM Missions and Consulates.

General Department

DIVISION 1

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, ABB 7877. General economic questions, including national income forecasts, incomes and prices, public expenditure, export performance, balance of payments and world trade.

Economic Research Unit

Advice on Economic Research to Departments in the Board of Trade.

DIVISION 2

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, ABB 7877. General policy on export promotion, export credit and finance, overseas aid and overseas investment.

Export Promotion Branch

Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1, ABB 7877. Information about exhibitions and trade fairs at home and overseas. Assisting and developing United Kingdom commercial participation in overseas trade fairs and British Weeks, and organizing official participation.

Export Licensing Branch

Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, CITy 5757. Export licensing, import certificates.

Export Services Branch

Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, CITy 5757. Information about overseas markets and advice on opportunities and methods of exporting British goods. Information on customs duties, tariff and import regulations of overseas countries; on commercial status of overseas firms. Assistance to British manufacturers in finding agents abroad; in making visits abroad. Publication of the Export Service Bulletin, containing information on opportunities for British firms engaged in overseas trade.

Tariff Division

1 Victoria Street, S.W.1, ABB 7877. Responsibility for policy in respect of the United Kingdom protective tariff and for the administration of tariff and anti-dumping legislation and for international tariff negotiations.

Import Licensing Branch

Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, CITy 5757. Import licensing.

Dyestuffs Office

76 Newton Street, Manchester. Manchester Central 2171.

Industries and Manufactures Department (I.M.)

I.M.2 Division

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. ABB 7877.

General subjects affecting industry, the distributive trades and the consumer, including productivity, management, research and development, standardization, industrial design, packaging, inventions, foreign investment in British industries, fuel supplies for industry, consumer protection, policy on Weights and Measures legislation, the Merchandise Marks Acts, Hire Purchase and Hiring Regulations, monopolies and restrictive practices. Questions relating to tourism and the hotel industry.

(Continued on next page)

Standard Weights and Measures Department
26, Chapter Street, London. S.W.1. VIC 7032. The administration of Weights and Measures legislation.

I.M.3 Division

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. ABB 7877.
Textiles (including their raw materials, natural and manmade, and made-up goods); hides, skins and leather; timber; paper-making materials and paper; chemicals and allied industries (including dyestuffs, plastics materials, fertilizers and paints), rubber (natural and synthetic) and rubber manufactures, tobacco, films, domestic and consumer goods and services.

Jute Control
71 Meadowside, Dundee. Dundee 24953. Purchasing and distribution of jute goods.

Engineering Industries Division

1, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. ABB 7877.
Machinery and plant (except marine engines), vehicles (except aircraft), scientific and industrial instruments, watches and clocks, photographic apparatus, miscellaneous manufactures of metal. Non-ferrous metals, ores and scrap, abrasives and refractories, and certain other raw materials. General questions on mineral development.

Distribution of Industry Division

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. ABB 7877.
General distribution of industry policy. Administration of the Local Employment Acts, including the provisions for loans and grants. The building and leasing of factories and the management of industrial estates through the agency of the Industrial Estates Management Corporations. Industrial location policy, the issue of industrial development certificates under the Town and Country Planning Acts.

Regional Development Division

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. ABB 7877.
Co-ordination of work of Government Departments concerned with Regional development. Responsibility for the Board of Trade regional organization.

Regional Offices (*A list of addresses and areas covered is given on page iii*).
Advice and assistance to firms on all matters of concern to the Board of Trade including export and production, industrial development certificates and location of industry. Research into regional industrial problems.

Patent Office and Industrial Property Department

25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, HOL 8721. Administration of the Acts on Industrial Property and Copyright (the Patents Act, the Registered Designs Act, the Trade Marks Act and the Copyright Act); International Conventions and Agreements on these forms of property.

Manchester Branch 51 Regent House, Cannon Street, Manchester, 4, Manchester Blackfriars 3759. Branch office for textile design registrations and for the optional filing of textile trade mark applications.

Insurance and Companies Department and Bankruptcy Department

Insurance and Companies Department
Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. SUL 3400. Administration of the Companies Act (excluding liquidation of companies), the Registration of Business Names Act, the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act which regulates the business of dealing in securities and unit trusts, and the Protection of Depositors Act. Administration of the Assurance Companies Acts; matters affecting the insurance industry at home and overseas; war damage (business and private chattels schemes).
Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, CIT 5757.
Investigations and liquidations of companies.

Registrar of Companies
Companies House, 55/71 City Road, London, E.C.1. CLE 9393.

Registrar of Business Names
Companies House, 55/71 City Road, London, E.C.1. CLE 9393.

Bankruptcy Department
Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Tel. CIT 5757.
General administration of insolvencies of individuals and firms.

Statistics Division

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. ABB 7877. Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. SUL 3400. Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, CIT 5757.
Statistics of trade and industry and finance, both at home and abroad, including short period statistics of production and orders, Business Monitor; statistics of film exhibition and distribution; statistics of stocks and capital expenditure; statistics of retail trade and hire purchase, wholesale prices, statistics of tourism; financial statistics relating to companies; statistics of security holdings and transactions; statistics of overseas earnings.
See also Board of Trade Library, Statistics and Market Intelligence Library.

Census Office
Lime Grove, Eastcote, Ruislip, Middlesex, PIN 8771.
Censuses of Production and Distribution; Annual and other periodic inquiries into service trades.

Accountants Division

Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. CIT 5757.
Common accountancy service for Board of Trade Departments and also provision for accountancy assistance to the Board of Trade Advisory Committee and certain other Government Departments.

Information Division

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. ABB 7877.
Liaison with all home and overseas news facilities, arranging publicity for Ministerial and departmental activities. Press Office. *Board of Trade Journal* Editorial Office. EFTA Information Centre.
Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. ABB 7877.
Arranging publicity overseas for official exhibits and for individual participation in trade fairs and British weeks.

Finance Division

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 ABB 7877.
General supervision over the financial policy of the Board of Trade.
Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. CIT 5757.
Responsibility for Board of Trade payments and receipts and related accounting matters.

Enemy Property Branch (E.P.B.)
Gavrelle House, 14 Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1. MON 4071. Telex No. 25977.

Custodian of Enemy Property for Scotland and Custodian of Enemy Property for England.
Gavrelle House, 14 Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1. MON 4071. Telex No. 25977.

Custodian of Enemy Property for Ireland
Royal Courts of Justice (Ulster), Rooms 26-28, Belfast. Belfast 21212.
Responsibility for the administration of enemy property under the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1939, the Distribution of German Enemy Property Act, 1949, the Orders made under the Treaties

of Peace (Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland) Act 1947, and under the Japanese Treaty of Peace Act, 1951.

Solicitor's Department

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. ABB 7877.
Advice to the Board of Trade on legal matters.

Prosecution Branch

Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. SUL 3400.

Establishment Division

1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. SUL 3400.
Responsibility for the general organization and staffing of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade Library

Headquarters Library

1, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, SUL 3400. Telex 25955. Supplies publications and provides bibliographical services to meet the requirements of all departments of the Board. Compiles and maintains a current index of the *Board of Trade Journal*. Publishes a list monthly of *Board of Trade Publications Not Sold by HMSO*.

Statistics and Market Intelligence Library

Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (CITy 5757; Telex 25977 BOTHILLGATE). A public reference library of materials for current research and information on overseas markets of the world. Includes large collections of economic and general statistics, catalogues of foreign manufacturers, and overseas trade and telephone directories. Hours: 9 to 5.30 Mondays to Fridays.

Board of Trade regional offices

Northern Region

Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland and the North Riding of Yorkshire.
Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Tel. Newcastle 27575. Code: ONE 2. 27575. Telex No. 53178.)

Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Region

The East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, the City of York; Lincolnshire.
Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds, 1. (Tel. Leeds 31761. Code: OLE 2.31761. Telex No. 55265.)

North Western Region

Cheshire, Lancashire and High Peak District of Derbyshire, viz., the boroughs of Buxton and Glossop; the urban districts of New Mills and Whaley Bridge; the rural district of Chapel-en-le-Frith.
76 Newton Street, Manchester, 1. (Tel. Manchester Central 2171. Code: 061. CEN 2171. Telex No. 66104.)

Midland Region

Derbyshire (except the High Peak District, viz., the boroughs of Buxton and Glossop; the urban districts of New Mills and Whaley Bridge, the rural district of Chapel-en-le-Frith), Herefordshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire (including the Soke of Peterborough), Nottinghamshire, Rutland, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire.
Somerset House, 37 Temple Street, Birmingham, 2. (Tel. Birmingham Midland 8221. Code: 021. MID 8221. Telex No. 33702.)

Eastern Region

Berks, Bucks, Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire (including the Isle of Ely), Essex, Herts, Hunts, Norfolk and Suffolk (except such part of Essex and Herts as are within the London and South Eastern Region.)
Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Tate 4355. Telex No. 25991.)

London and South Eastern Region

London (administrative county), Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hants (including the Isle of Wight), and parts of Dorset (Poole M.B. only), Essex and Hertfordshire.
Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Tate 4355. Telex No. 25991.)

South Western Region

Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly), Devon, Gloucestershire, Somerset, Wilts and Dorset (excluding Poole M.B.).
Prudential Buildings, Wine Street, Bristol. (Tel. Bristol 294821. Code: OBR 2. 294821. Telex No. 7 44214.)

Wales

Wales and Monmouthshire.
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff. (Tel. Cardiff 62151. Code: OCA 2. 62151. Telex No. 49267.)

Scotland

314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2. (Tel. Glasgow City 2855. Code: 041. CIT 2855. Telex No. 77583.)
District Office: 29a High Street, Inverness. (Tel. Inverness 30867/8. Code: OIN 3. 30867/8.)

Northern Ireland

Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland), Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 28271.
Code: OBE 2. 28271. Telex No. 74578.)

Export Credits Guarantee Department

London: Marlon House, 71/74 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3. (Royal 3491.) Serving London Postal Districts E., N., E.C.1., E.C.2. and 3, and Eastern Counties, N. Herts.

Cunard Building, 15 Regent Street, London, S.W.1. (Whitehall 9061.) Serving London Postal Districts W.C.1., W.C.2., N.W., W., and Counties Berks, Bucks, Middlesex, Oxford, S. Herts.

Empire House, St. Martins-Le-Grand, London, E.C.1. (Monarch 4581/7.) Serving London Postal Districts E.C.4., S.E., S.W., and Counties of Hants, Kent, Surrey, Sussex.

Belfast: 7 Donegal Square West, Belfast. (Belfast 29428.)

(Continued on next page)

Birmingham: Chamber of Commerce House, Harborne Road, Birmingham, 15. (Edgbaston 4375.)
Bradford: Britannia House, Bridge Street, Bradford, 1. (Bradford 25147.)
Bristol: The Gaunts House, Denmark Street, Bristol, 1. (Bristol 22102/3 and 4.)
Cardiff: St. Davids House, Wood Street, Cardiff. (Cardiff 26657.)
Edinburgh: 108 George Street, Edinburgh, 2. (Caledonian 3004.)
Glasgow: 7 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2. (Glasgow Central 3056.)
Leeds: Headrow House, 42 The Headrow, Leeds, 1. (Leeds 30082.)
Liverpool: India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool, 2. (Liverpool Central 5756.)
Manchester: Cheshire House, 18/20 Booth Street, Manchester, 2. (Central 8861.)
Newcastle: District Bank Chambers, 34/38 Mosley Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Newcastle 29838.)
Nottingham: Equitable House, Old Market Square, Nottingham. (Nottingham 46585.)
Sheffield: 8/12 Furnival Gate, Sheffield, 1. (Sheffield 29151.)
New York Office: c/o British Consulate-General, 845 Third Avenue, New York, 17. (Plaza 2-8400.)

Functions and addresses of independent corporate bodies and some other organizations whose work is related to that of the Board of Trade

(N.B.—These are not Departments of the Board of Trade)

British Film Fund Agency
9 Cavendish Square, London, W.1. (MUS. 5551.) The distribution of the proceeds of a levy on cinema exhibitors to makers of British films.

British Productivity Council
21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. (WHI 1671.) Promotion of industrial efficiency and productivity by films, specialized publications, conferences and seminars and the work of over 100 Local Productivity Committees and Associations throughout the United Kingdom.

British Standards Institution
British Standards House, 2 Park Street, London, W.1. (MAY 9000.) The national body responsible for the preparation and publication of industrial standards and codes of practice in the United Kingdom, for certification marking schemes associated with certain of these standards, and for dealing with the United Kingdom interest in international standards matters. Information on standards of other countries.

British Travel and Holidays Association (B.T.H.A.)
Queen's House, 64-65 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1. (MAY 9191.) Publicity for Britain's tourist amenities to attract visitors from overseas and to increase the number of people who take holidays in this country; the improvement of amenities for tourists and holidaymakers.

Cinematograph Films Council
Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (ABB 7877.) Statutory advisory body to the Board of Trade on the film industry.

Consumer Council
3 Cornwall Terrace, London, N.W.1. (HUN 1658.) Examines consumer problems to consider and promote action to resolve them.

Council of Industrial Design
The Design Centre, 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1. (TRA 8000.) Promotes improvement of design of British products by means of various information services and the Design Centre, which is a permanent but changing exhibition of well-designed British goods in current production. The Information Services include reference library, lending libraries of photographs and slides, lecture panel, Record of Designers, Press Office, retail section, monthly magazine (Design) and Design Index of 10,000 products.

Monopolies Commission
8 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1. (MUS 8801.) Investigation and reports on matters referred to it by the Board of Trade under the Restrictive Trade Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act 1948, as amended by The Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1956.

National Films Finance Corporation
27 Soho Square, London, W.1. (GER 4884.) Financing the production of British films.

National Research Development Corporation
1 Tilney Street, London, W.1. (GRO 5431.) Development or exploitation where required in the public interest of inventions resulting from Government or Government-aided research, or any other invention which is not being adequately developed or exploited.

Office of the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements
Chancery House, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. (CHA 2858.) Registration of restrictive trade agreements and the institution of proceedings before the Restrictive Practices Court, under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1956. (The Registrar is appointed by the Crown, not by the President of the Board of Trade, and is entirely independent of the Board of Trade.)

A SERVICE IN GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer its customers a comprehensive catalogue service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. You can obtain full information about this service by sending a postcard to Sales Promotion (HMSO), Room D74, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

Section 2 Subject index

This index refers only to the subjects and responsibilities detailed in Section 1. It is not a complete index of all subjects dealt with by the departments and organizations listed in Section 1.

References under each heading and subheading are given in the order in which they occur in Section 1. References beginning '*BOT*' are to the list of Board of Trade departments and divisions with which Section 1 begins; '*ECGD*' refers to the Export Credits Guarantee Department; all other references will be found in the list of independent corporate bodies etc. at the end of Section 1.

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Administration of enemy property *BOT Finance Enemy Property etc.*
Advertising Board of Trade activities *BOT Information*
Agents overseas *BOT General Division 2 Export Services Branch*
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The Board of Trade

Export Service Bulletin

issued daily Monday to Friday inclusive

Contents

Market Pointers
Market Reports
Calls for Tenders
Export Opportunities
General Notices

Cost

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Export Services Branch Board of Trade
HILLGATE HOUSE, 35 OLD BAILEY, LONDON E.C.4

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Bristol: Bristol 22011
Cardiff: Cardiff 26657
Edinburgh: CALedonian 3004
Glasgow: Glasgow, CENtral 3056
Leeds: Leeds 30082
Liverpool: Liverpool CENt. 5756
Manchester: Manchester, BLAckfriars 6236
Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Newcastle-upon-Tyne 29838
Nottingham: Nottingham 46585
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LONDON HEAD OFFICE: MONarch 6699

EXPORT WITH AN EASY MIND

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EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT

CRC 62 C

Production of man-made fibres

PRODUCTION BY WEIGHT of man-made fibres in June was 14 per cent more than in June 1963. Within the total, output of continuous filament was 10 per cent more, and output of staple fibre 18 per cent more.

Total deliveries of man-made fibres in the three months April-June were 20 per cent more than in the same quarter of 1963. Except for deliveries of continuous filament to the lace industry, deliveries of continuous filament and staple fibre to all the home user industries were more than in the same quarter last year – in particular deliveries of continuous filament to the hosiery industry were over 50 per cent more, and to the weaving and warp knitting industries 20 and 26 per cent more respectively. Deliveries of staple fibre to the wool spinning and cotton spinning industries were 48 and 20 per cent more respectively. Deliveries of continuous filament for export were 19 per cent more, and deliveries of staple fibre for export 1 per cent more.

(Million lb. 'delivered weight' basis)

	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre	Total
1960 (quarterly average)	67·2	80·8	148·0
1961 (quarterly average)	65·5	76·4	141·9
1962 (quarterly average)	72·7	84·1	156·8
1963 (quarterly average)	82·6	97·2	179·8
1963 1st quarter	76·7	95·3	172·0
2nd quarter	82·6	95·4	178·0
1964 1st quarter	93·4	109·9	203·3
2nd quarter	93·9	109·3	203·2
1963 April	26·1	31·5	57·6
May	28·8	33·2	62·0
June	27·6	30·8	58·4
1964 April	31·1	35·8	66·9
May	32·3	37·1	69·4
June	30·5	36·4	66·9

Deliveries of continuous filament yarns

(Thousand lb., actual weight)

	Year 1962	Year 1963	1963 Jan.-March	1963 April-June	1964 Jan.-March	1964 April-June
Weaving	72,965	77,432	19,548	18,835	21,612	22,550
Hosiery	33,409	42,935	8,882	10,061	14,246	15,275
Warp knitting	29,820	35,959	6,282	8,799	10,670	11,068
Industrial purposes (tyres, etc.)	81,865	90,300	23,187	23,154	23,074	24,462
Other purposes	11,260	13,226	2,990	3,138	3,804	3,539
Exports as yarn (a)	63,428	76,346	17,118	19,509	23,033	23,183
Total	292,746	336,199	80,006	83,496	96,439	100,077

(a) The figures refer to deliveries from the industry direct for export and may differ from the totals recorded as exports in the monthly trade accounts.

Deliveries of staple fibre

(Thousand lb., actual weight)

	Year 1962	Year 1963	1963 Jan.-March	1963 April-June	1964 Jan.-March	1964 April-June
Cotton spinning	108,817	119,324	29,813	29,471	34,899	35,389
Wool spinning	82,694	101,209	24,546	24,080	31,866	35,547
Flax spinning	24,078	32,854	7,281	7,551	9,388	8,868
Other spinning systems and sundries	35,301	41,339	9,613	10,886	11,991	12,160
Exports (a)	85,036	96,449	23,085	25,426	25,731	25,707
Total	335,926	391,175	94,339	97,414	113,876	117,671

(a) The figures refer to deliveries from the industry for export and may differ from the total recorded as exports in the monthly trade accounts.

Gold and convertible currency reserves in July

THE GOLD and convertible currency reserves fell by £10 million to stand at £956 million on July 31.

Industrial building in the second quarter, 1964

PROVISIONAL figures of building projects – new buildings, extensions to existing premises, and existing buildings turned to industrial use – for which industrial development certificates were issued during the second quarter of 1964 together with comparative figures for other periods, are as follows:—

	Number of schemes	Total area (millions of square feet)
GREAT BRITAIN		
1960 2nd quarter	1,047	24·1
3rd quarter	793	22·2
4th quarter	697	18·2
1961 1st quarter	668	18·0
2nd quarter	681	14·3
3rd quarter	619	12·2
4th quarter	511	12·1
1962 1st quarter	484	10·3
2nd quarter	490	9·5
3rd quarter	437	9·1
4th quarter	475	8·5
1963 1st quarter	471	9·2
2nd quarter	517	10·0
3rd quarter	511	9·5
4th quarter	562	10·3
1964 1st quarter	661	12·8
2nd quarter	738	15·4
STANDARD REGIONS		
1964 2nd quarter		
Northern	75	2·2
East and West Ridings	70	1·0
North Midland	74	1·6
Eastern	64	1·3
London and South Eastern	99	1·6
Southern	55	1·2
South Western	53	1·2
Wales	25	1·1
Midland	93	1·4
North Western	71	1·3
Scotland	59	1·7

The figures relate to schemes for both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industry approved during the periods stated. They differ from the figures for periods before April 1, 1960, (the operative date of the Local Employment Act) and from those in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* and in *Economic Trends*, which relate to schemes for manufacturing industry only.

Inquiries on these figures should be addressed to the Distribution of Industry Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPORTERS

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the Board of Trade Journal *under the heading 'Information for Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the* Export Service Bulletin, *which is published by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.*

A BARGAIN — **new Ready-Made Company registrations £25 complete — all trades and professions. Also rapid company formation service under supervision of Mr. T.A. Herbert, LL.B. and Mr. P. Jamieson, ex-Registrar of the Board of Trade Companies Dept. of Scotland. Send for "Advantages of Trading as a Limited Company" 3/- post free.**

Business Economy Company Registrations Ltd.,

(Dept. A/92), 156 Strand, London W.C.2, TEM 8377/2294 and 19 Walker Street, Edinburgh 3, CAL 1167.

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT)

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Aug. 19	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley, Royal Air Force Stations, Upavon and Hullavington.	Bruton Knowles & Co. (AFD1), Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel. Gloucester 21267).

The above sale will include generators, diesel engines, transformers, marine engines, winches, marine tanks, marine spares, medical and X-ray equipment, hand tools, M.T. and aircraft tyres and spares, mobile cranes, dinghies, various clocks, furniture, including tables, chairs, lockers, wardrobes, and cupboards, mattresses, cases, acetate and miscellaneous equipment.

Sept. 4	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood.	Brady & Son (AFD1), 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel. Stockport 2252).
Oct. 7	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs (AFD1), 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within 14 days of the advertised date of the sale, on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*), all other catalogues free.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Aug. 25	Machine tools, clothing and miscellaneous stores.	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, near Nottingham.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 54272).
Sept. 10	Plant, furniture, electrical and miscellaneous stores.	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford.	Russell, Baldwin & Bright Ltd. (Dept. L), 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel. 4366).
Sept. 15	Clothing and textiles, electrical equipment and miscellaneous stores.	Command Ordnance Sub-Depot, Barlow, Nr. Selby, Yorks.	Bartle & Son (Dept. L), 50-52 Merrion Street, Leeds, 2. (Tel. Leeds 20898).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1964	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
Aug. 26	Office and domestic furniture, refrigerators, floor coverings, engineering and electrical materials, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Store, Water Lane, Clifton, Yorks.	Stephenson & Son, 20 Castlegate, York. (Tel. 25533).

Catalogues: Price 1s. 0d., obtainable from the auctioneers. View days: August 24 and 25 and morning of sale.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday August 7, 1964.
Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
	BRITISH				
The System	Bryanston Films Ltd.	Kenneth Shipman Productions Ltd.	Br/E 29662	90	August 4
Ashoka	British Lion Films Ltd.	Libertas Films (London) Ltd.	Br/E 29665	19	August 7
Movietone News 1834A	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 29426	7	August 7
Movietone News 1835	" "	" "	Br/E 29427	7	August 7
Pathe News 64-63	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29538	8	August 7
Pathe News 64-64	" "	" "	Br/E 29539	8	August 7
	FOREIGN				
The Magnificent Adventurer	Ranworth Film Services Ltd.	Panda Societa per l'Industria Cinematografica, Rome; Les Films Du Centaure, Paris, and Hispamer Films, Madrid	F 29663	93	August 5
How the West Was Won	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc. and Cinerama Inc.	F 29664	153	August 5

Amendment to the Register
The playing time of the film 'All Quiet on the Western Front' (F 4238) registered on June 6, 1930, has been amended to 102 minutes (9,147 feet).

Exhibitions and Fairs

Engineering Industries Association exhibition

THE BOARD OF TRADE has been informed that the Midland Region of the Engineering Industries Association will be holding its annual exhibition at the Chesford Grange Hotel, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, on September 23 and 24. Nearly 80 stands have been allocated to the members of the Association.

The exhibition is aimed at members of the engineering industries, directors, buyers, representatives or employees of concerns allied to the field of engineering in its broadest aspect and the public will not be admitted. Tickets will be available from exhibitors but visitors will also be admitted on production of trade or business cards. Further information is available from the Organizer, Mr. C. Dodds, Regional Secretary, Engineering Industries Association, Dilworth House, 190 Broad Street, Birmingham 15.

CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS

BECAUSE *of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below*:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
United Kingdom . .	*Aug.* 7	*Nov.* 6
Outside Europe . .	*July* 3	*Oct.* 2
Europe	*June* 5	*Sept.* 4

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

*The Board of Trade Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.*1. (*Tel. Abbey* 7877, *Ext.* 2791, *Germany and Scandinavia*; 2783, *France, Italy, Benelux, Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Spain, Portugal, Irish Republic, Greece, Turkey, Middle East and West Africa*; 2792, *United Kingdom and Rest of the World*) *will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of cost and conditions of participation. Export Promotion and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.*

* *indicates event which is held annually at approximately the time stated.*

† *indicates event which is held alternate years at approximately the time stated.*

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists

The fairs and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full list published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 5.

EUROPE

Amendment:

The Board of Trade have been informed that the International Exhibition of Building Machinery (Bauma) will now be held in Munich from March 13-21, 1965, and not from March 20-28 as shown in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 17, 1964.

Additions:

MUNICH: INTERNATIONAL HANDICRAFTS AND SUPPLIER INDUSTRIES FAIR – March 18-28, 1965.

* Apply, Dumont Publicity Company Ltd., 18, Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel. Kensington 1700).

BERLIN: GERMAN INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION – September 25-October 10, 1965.

* Apply, Berliner Austellungen, Berlin-Charlottenburg 9, Hammarskjold Platz 1-7.

Employees forgo holiday to fulfil export orders

Because of urgent export orders for Canada and the United States, the employees of the Granwood-Stonewood group of flooring companies, at Riddings, Derbyshire, volunteered to forgo the second week of their annual summer holiday on August 3 when the works would have normally been closed down. Some 110 men and women who make composition block flooring at the works volunteered to work on urgent export orders for some thousands of yards of Granwood composition tiles wanted in America and Canada, the late arrival of which would hold up tight building schedules.

PERA reamer now being made throughout Australasia

Mr. C. E. Waller (left), research engineer, McPherson's Ltd., Melbourne; and Mr. A. G. Denham (right), works manager, Tool Equipment Co. Pty Ltd., Kingsgrove, New South Wales; discussing the PERA reamer with Mr. A. I. W. Moore, head of metal cutting research at the Production Engineering Research Association, during a recent visit to the Association's headquarters at Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire. Tool Equipment Co. Pty. Ltd., one of the 16 member-firms licensed to manufacture the PERA reamer, is now manufacturing and marketing the reamer throughout Australasia.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN **AFRICA**

GHANA
INTERNATIONAL
TRADE FAIR
ACCRA
3-21 FEBRUARY 1965

GHANA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR
ACCRA
3-21 FEBRUARY 1965

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- ☐ Ghana has just launched a £G.1,000 million seven-year development plan.
- ☐ £G.5 million in import licences will be issued to cover business transacted at the Fair.
- ☐ Technical Conferences on African Development will be held in Accra during the Fair. They will be attended by technicians and buyers from many African countries.
- ☐ One million visitors to the Fair are expected, from Ghana, the New Africa and the rest of the world.

Ghana is rapidly developing into a commercial centre for West Africa. It will pay to exhibit your products at the Ghana International Trade Fair, Accra, 3-21 February 1965.

For detailed information please contact MINISTRY OF TRADE P.O. BOX M. 47 ACCRA GHANA

Overseas Trade and Exports

Freeport, Grand Bahama is a promising new market

BY A. J. SALMON, ASSISTANT BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER

IN THE COURSE of a few years Freeport, Grand Bahama, has emerged as an important trade, industrial, and shipping centre. It has grown from a desolate piece of scrub-land to a pulsating and dynamic trade centre, and a major bunkering station for ships of all nations.

What is Freeport, and why this sudden and dramatic emergence from obscurity? In a few words, Freeport is a tax-free area, which provides an industrial and trade base from which international companies can operate with as few restrictions as possible. Due to its strategic geographical location on the edge of the Gulf Stream, only about seventy-five miles from Florida and close to South America and the Caribbean, it is in a commanding position to attract intercontinental shipping. Financiers have been quick to capitalize on its equable climate and beautiful beaches, and tourism is now 'big business', led by the luxurious Lacayan Beach Hotel with its gambling casino which was opened in January this year.

British, American and Canadian capital is invested in this international development, which commenced in August 1955 when an Agreement was entered into by the Government of the Bahamas and The Grand Bahama Port Authority. The major purpose of this Agreement was to bring a large part of Grand Bahama Island under development as an industrial and commercial area as well as a holiday and resort area. Under the Agreement the Port Authority undertook the development of the entire area and in particular to provide a deepwater harbour and such other facilities as would be necessary to promote and encourage the establishment of industrial and commercial undertakings. Since then, a supplemental Agreement, dated 1960, has expanded the scope of operations so that now virtually every type of industrial commercial and business enterprise is possible.

In view of the obligations undertaken by the Port Authority the Government of the Bahamas have granted special tax concessions. Freeport investors are guaranteed against any form of direct taxation, including income, capital gains, real estate, and personal property taxes until 1990. The Act also provides a moratorium on all excise taxes (except on consumable goods imported into the Freeport) and customs levies on imports (except on goods for personal use or gift) and exports until at least the year 2054.

An agreement between the Bahamas Government and the Grand Bahama Port Authority Ltd. provides for the bringing into the Freeport area of skilled and unskilled personnel. The Port Authority

(*Continued on page* 348)

Map: by courtesy of Preview International Ltd.

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FREEPORT, GRAND BAHAMA ISLAND

Cables: Portauth, Freeport

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250 Park Avenue
New York 17, N.Y. U.S.A.

THE GRAND BAHAMA PORT AUTHORITY LTD.
8 Cleveland Row, St. James's
London S.W.1 England

Freeport grows rapidly

A few years ago this neatly developing area was a desolate waste of scrubland, it is now a flourishing business and residential community.

and its licensees jointly maintain a Labour Relations Office which assists licensees in filling their labour requirements and advises them with regard to local wage rates and working conditions.

Development of Freeport Harbour

By any standards the phenomenal development of Freeport Harbour is outstanding. Freeport's bunkering terminal which started operations in April 1959 is claimed to be the largest single installation off-shore ships' fuel depot in the world, and can service four ships simultaneously through submarine pipelines stretching 3,000 feet out to sea. At present it fuels an average of 150 ships a month with over 140,000 tons (one million barrels) of fuel. A subsidiary of a well-known British firm operates a ship's chandler service, providing ships' supplies, liquor, foodstuffs and general merchandise from its bonded warehouses. The harbour with a present area of 2¼ million square feet and a channel 300 feet wide, 2,200 feet long, and a minimum depth of 30 feet below mean low water is still being enlarged and developed.

Amongst the industrial operations being carried on by Freeport Licensees, the largest is the manufacture of cement. A cement mill is being erected which will eventually cost some £18 million and which will have a capacity of five million barrels per annum. A steam-turbine power plant designed to supply a demand load of 25,000 kilowatts has been installed, and the plant is due to go into production in August. As part of its agreement with the Grand Bahama Port Authority the cement company undertook to enlarge Freeport Harbour. The limestone spoil from the dredging operations is being stock-piled on the company's plant site, and will provide a huge reserve of raw material when the plant goes into production.

Among the successful light industries now operating in Freeport are two block making and ready-mix concrete plants; cosmetic manufacture; tyre retreading; production of quartz crystals for the aviation and communications industries; the manufacture of rubber products; a bottling plant; as well as many service industries covering laundry and dry cleaning; electrical and engineering contracting; farming and egg production; automobile repairs, radio and television servicing; production of reconstituted milk etc.

The Free-trade zone

An interesting and important feature of Freeport is the Free-trade zone, where raw materials or manufactured goods may be imported into this bonded area without payment of duty. Products may then be assembled, packaged or simply re-labelled, before being exported to other markets. The Free-trade zone offers opportunities to manufacturers to store or repack products for speedy shipment against orders received from markets in North and South America, and the Caribbean.

The development of Lucaya, to promote the tourist industry, is being handled by The Grand Bahama Development Company, a subsidiary of the Grand Bahama Port Authority. The focal point is the Lucayan Beach Hotel, opened early this year, comprising

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Over 1,000 housing units already built

Some of the 1,000 housing units built by June last. The resident population is already estimated at over 4,500.

200 rooms in the main hotel, 50 villas in the landscaped gardens, a casino and a shopping centre. Adjacent to the hotel is a large marina for visiting yachtsmen, and nearby an 18-hole championship golf course and club house has been built. The rest of the area will be part of a large real estate development for the construction of beach houses and bungalows; and self-contained apartment subdivisions with their own private golf courses, tennis courts, clubs and shopping centres. Two more hotels are currently under construction comprising 800 rooms.

But the constant work of building and construction does not stop here. Housing sites are being cleared, and by June 1964, over 1,000 housing units had been constructed. Freeport city by the same date boasted 27 shops, a supermarket, churches, schools, a hospital, dental clinic, clubs, a library, hotels, motels, and office buildings to house the developers and their staffs. By June 1964, the resident population had risen to an estimated 4,500. And perhaps a surer indication that Freeport is a fast growing development with a future is the number of passenger arrivals and departures – 16,337 in the month of May alone.

Freeport then has much to offer both to the industrialist and to the exporter. Mention has already been made of the opportunity the Free-trade zone presents as a centre for warehousing and distribution to Western Hemisphere markets, and the incentives given to attract manufacturing and assembly plants to the area, but there is also a growing need for imports to meet the hungry demands of the construction industries and supply services, such as building materials of all kinds; electrical equipment (though American type fittings are standard); furnishings; glass; crockery; cutlery; etc. The import of foodstuffs and clothing will continue to grow to meet the needs of an expanding local community, and as the tourist industry develops there will be increased opportunities for the sale of British quality products such as sportswear, cashmere wear, tartans, footwear, jewellery and chinaware.

Because of its proximity and easier lines of communication the United States is the major supplier of Freeport's present needs, but a sustained effort by British exporters could well bring its reward. To meet the increased demand for shipping space Royal Mail Lines are already supplying a fortnightly service direct to Freeport.

The Principal British Trade Commissioner in Jamaica, P.O. Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica, will be pleased to furnish any further details or answer specific inquiries about Freeport, but there is no substitute for a personal visit, and a stop-over, on the next trip to the United States or the Caribbean would provide the opportunity for businessmen to assess personally the potential of this new and growing market.

REGIONAL HELP FOR EXPORTERS

The services of the Export Sections of the Board of Trade Regional Organizations are freely available to you. Each of these Export Sections is closely linked with the Board of Trade Headquarters and thus with the Overseas Offices of H.M. Government. The Controller and his staff will give you all possible help in your efforts to sell your goods overseas.

Royal Mail Lines and P.S.N.C.

Regular direct sailings from Liverpool and London to Freeport (Grand Bahama.)

Royal Mail Lines, Ltd., 14/19 Leadenhall Street, London, EC3. MANsion House 0527
P.S.N. Co., Pacific Building, James Street, Liverpool, 2. CENtral 9251
Offices also at Birmingham, Glasgow and Manchester.

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

United Kingdom loan to Korea

AN AGREEMENT was signed in Seoul on August 4, 1964, between HM Government and the Government of the Republic of Korea for a British Government loan of £500,000 to South Korea which will be used to purchase railway signalling equipment from the United Kingdom. This loan was first announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 23, 1963. Before the contract is put out to tender the Crown Agents will first make a survey in South Korea.

Pakistan and Switzerland

AN AGREEMENT was signed in Berne on June 22, 1964, between Pakistan and Switzerland under which Pakistan will receive Swiss investment goods on a deferred payment basis. The agreement may cover the supply of Swiss capital goods up to a total of 43 million francs and the Swiss supplier will be paid 10 per cent of the value of order and 90 per cent when the goods are supplied. The 10 per cent will be paid by Pakistan from its own resources and the remaining 90 per cent paid by Pakistan from a transfer credit to be open by a consortium of Swiss Banks. The loan is to be repaid within ten years from the time it is used in twenty half-yearly instalments.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 337, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2277).

Pakistan and India

A TRADE AGREEMENT was signed between Pakistan and India on July 17. Under this agreement Pakistan is to supply rice to India worth Rs.365 lakhs during the next six months. In exchange India is to supply Pakistan coal, railway equipment and other specified commodities over the next 12 months. Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 337, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2277).

Morocco and Austria

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of July 15, 1964, published an announcement extending the trade agreement of May 10, 1958, between Morocco and Austria.

The extension is for one year from April 1, 1964. Quota lists are unchanged.

The French text of the announcement may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13. Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Morocco and the United Arab Republic (Egypt)

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of July 15, 1964, announced the renewal, for a period of one year from April 17, 1964, of the additional protocol of April 17, 1963, to the trade agreement signed between Morocco and the UAR on July 13, 1958. Quota lists are unchanged.

The French text of the announcement may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757).

Italy and Austria

THE ITALIAN MINISTER of Foreign Trade has announced that the Protocol to the Minutes of the Mixed Italo-Austrian Committee of May 31, 1955, has been tacitly reviewed for a further year, without modifications, until June 30, 1965.

All inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 459).

Poland and Yugoslavia

IT WAS RECENTLY REPORTED in the *Trybuna Luda* that an agreement on industrial co-operation between Poland and Yugoslavia was signed in Warsaw on June 30.

The agreement provides for scientific and technological co-operation through the exchange of licences, and for the exchange of experience in the field of technological processes and designs. Co-operation in the production of installations for the iron and steel industry, casting factories, forges and machine tools were also mentioned.

The tentative list of Polish exports to Yugoslavia includes thermal power stations, cement plants, foundry and mining installations.

In return Yugoslavia will export to Poland machine tools, mining machinery, small motor cars and machinery for the agricultural industry. Detailed information is not available.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2258), quoting reference CRE 4854 G.

Mauritius Trade Marks Ordinance amended

THE MAURITIUS Trade Marks (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964, amends the Trade Marks Ordinance to enable applications for the registration of trade marks to be made by agents who are not resident in Mauritius, provided that an address in the Colony is given for the service of documents. A copy of the Trade Marks (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964, may be inspected in the Patent Office Library Annexe, Chancery House, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

Turkish liras for imports

THE figure of TL 19 million quoted in the *third line* of the notice on Turkish liras for imports published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 7, 1964 (page 307), should read TL 91 million.

Nigeria looks at British TV equipment

Mr. V. Olu, Fayemi, managing director of Western Nigeria Radiovision Service Ltd., being shown a 4½ inch image orthicon television camera by Mr. M. G. Dickson, senior sales engineer, during a recent visit to the Hayes, Middlesex, plant of EMI Electronics Ltd. These cameras are used at many broadcasting stations throughout the world.

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,, ,,	Bldg. III, Northern Area	,,
MANCHESTER	Corn Exchange Buildings	'STONWIN'
,, (Airport)	Building 55	'AIRSTONWIN'
LIVERPOOL	Orleans House	'WINGATE'
NEWCASTLE	65 Quayside	'NEWINJOHN'
SOUTHAMPTON	18 Canute Road	'WINSTON'
GLASGOW	20 Renfield Street, C.2	'GATEWIN'
,, (Airport)	Building 66, Renfrew	,,
LEICESTER	15 Rutland Street	'LEWINJOHN'
LEEDS	Yeadon Airport	'GATEJOHN'
HARWICH	21 Garland Road	'JOHNSTON'
PARIS	8 Rue D'Enghien	'JOHNWIN'
,, (Airport)	Aerogare Fret Orly	'WINGAIR'
HAVRE	7 Rue des Drapiers	'JOHNGATE'
TORONTO	217 Bay Street	'STONGATE'
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Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin'.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Extension 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.*

AUSTRALIA

Circuit Breakers for Capricornia Regional Electricity Board. August 26. E.S.B. 22418/64.*

Insulators for Dalby Town Council. August 27. E.S.B. 22792/64.

Radio Telephone Equipment for Department of Civil Aviation. September 8. E.S.B. 22427/64.*

Telegraph Apparatus for Victorian Railways. September 2. E.S.B. 22733/64.*

Southern Electricity Authority of Queensland:

Boiler Units; Structural Steelwork. October 19. E.S.B. 22232/64.

Hydrogen Producing Plant. September 15. E.S.B. 22417/64.

Postmaster-General's Department:

Bells and Buzzers. September 15. E.S.B. 22214/64.*

Electron Tubes. September 17. E.S.B. 22215/64.*

Transmitting Equipment. October 15. E.S.B. 22734/64.*

BURMA

Glass for Burma Railways. September 30. E.S.B. 21990/64.*

People's Stores Corporation:

Coloured Cement. September 7. E.S.B. 21994/64.*

Trolley Cushion Tyre. September 1. E.S.B. 21993/64.*

CANADA

Turbines and Governors for Hydro-Quebec. September 17. E.S.B. 22415/64.

Executives of Automatic Electric de Venezuela, C.A., recently in this country to discuss final details of a £100,000 contract for generator sets, toured the Uxbridge factory of Auto Diesels Limited, a member of The Braby of Britain Group.

British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority:

Storage Dam Project. September 15. E.S.B. 22429/64.

Transmission Towers. October 6. E.S.B. 19198/64.

CEYLON

Steel Sheets for Government Stores Department. October 13. E.S.B. 22217/64.

Ministry of Land Irrigation and Power:

Mortuary Coolers. September 15. E.S.B. 22220/64.*

Pumps. Closing date postponed to August 25. E.S.B. 20005/64.

Ministry of Health:

Bloodbank Apparatus. October 20. E.S.B. 22218/64.*

Cylinders. September 15. E.S.B. 21664/64.*

Pharmaceutical. October 27. E.S.B. 22430/64.*

Vitamin Injection. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 21665/64.*

Water Supply Scheme. August 28. E.S.B. 22433/64.

COLOMBIA

Power Plant for Planta Colombiana de Soda. August 31. E.S.B. 22435/64.

COSTA RICA

Telephone Cables and Equipment for Metropolitan Urban Region Telecommunication System. September 11. Tender documents in Spanish available. E.S.B. 22216/64.*

EGYPT

Egyptian Railways:

Bogie Brake Vans. September 5. E.S.B. 22212/64.

Chemical Materials. September 7. E.S.B. 22726/64.

Metals. September 5. E.S.B. 22728/64.

Metal. September 14. E.S.B. 22725/64.

Soil Testing Apparatus. September 5. E.S.B. 22727/64.

ETHIOPIA

Hydroelectrical Power Plant Equipment; Constructional Equipment for Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 3744/64.

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

Coring Bits. August 27. E.S.B. 22935/64.*

Steel Strap. August 28. E.S.B. 22778/64.*

Flow Valves. September 1. E.S.B. 22738/64.*

Measuring Instruments. August 26. E.S.B. 22937/64.*

Electrical Equipment. August 31. E.S.B. 22942/64.*

Tractor Loader. August 28. E.S.B. 22948/64.*

VHF Equipment. September 10. E.S.B. 22440/64.*

Tractor. August 25. E.S.B. 22277/64.*

Drilling Equipment. August 25. E.S.B. 22939/64.*

Electrical Equipment. September 2. E.S.B. 22943/64.*

Core Barrels. August 28. E.S.B. 22936/64.*

Ground Iron Powder. August 31. E.S.B. 22780/64.*

No. 1 of a series

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of the LLOYD'S PACKING WAREHOUSES GROUP OF COMPANIES
Head Office: 20 PRINCESS STREET · MANCHESTER 1 · *Telephone:* CENtral 4400

Tinplate. September 2. E.S.B. 22781/64.*
Ethyl Parathion. August 29. E.S.B. 22739/64.*

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Medical and Chemical Requirements for the Ministry of the Interior. September 12. Tender documents (in German) available. E.S.B. 22416/64.*

GREECE

Data Processing System for Agricultural Insurance Organization. September 22. E.S.B. 22419/64.*
Photographic Equipment for Institute of Social Insurance. August 25. E.S.B. 22420/64.*
Ministry of Trade:
Fire-Fighting Vehicle. October 5. E.S.B. 22920/64.*
Pumps; Diesel Engine. September 10. E.S.B. 22421/64.*
Office Machinery. September 28. E.S.B. 22483/64.*
Hydrologic Instruments. September 7. E.S.B. 22423/64.*
Agricultural Machinery. September 10. E.S.B. 22422/64.
Motors. August 31. E.S.B. 22424/64.*
Bus. August 27. E.S.B. 22425/64.*
Soil Sampling Drills. September 11. E.S.B. 22480/64.*
Drilling Equipment. (Further Information.) September 11. E.S.B. 25694/63.*
Photographic Machinery and Instruments. August 27. E.S.B. 22481/64.*
Pumps. September 14. E.S.B. 22919/64.*

INDIA

Automatic Cell Machine for Orient General Industries Ltd. August 27. E.S.B. 22262/64/DLF.
Building Project for Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. August 29. E.S.B. 22484/64.
Capsule Filling and Sealing Machine for The Dollar Co., Madras. August 26. E.S.B. 22266/64/DLF.
Control Station: Pre-heating Unit for Alfa Rubber Co., Bombay. August 30. E.S.B. 22258/64/DLF.
Centrifugal Casting Machine for Madras Port Trust. September 18. E.S.B. 22796/64.*
Cranes for Bombay Port Trust. (Further Information.) October 7. E.S.B. 20827/64.*
Cranes for Kerala State Electricity Board. August 28. E.S.B. 21694/64.*
Crawler Tractors for India Supply Mission. August 31. E.S.B. 22776*64.
Equipment for Phosphate Plant for The Atul Products Ltd. August 26. E.S.B. 22261/64/DLF.*
Equipment for Manufacture of Electrolytic Capacitors for Chowdhury Industries Corporation. August 31. E.S.B. 22263/64/DLF.*
Fork Lift Trucks for Voltas Ltd. August 31. E.S.B. 22254/64/DLF.
Fork Lifts Electric for Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Weaving) Co. August 26. E.S.B. 22267/64/DLF.
Grinding and Milling Machine Spare Parts for Turner, Hoare & Co. August 25. E.S.B. 22264/64/DLF.
Pump for Hindustan Oxygen Gas Co. Ltd. September 7. E.S.B. 22777/64.
Plastics Working Equipment for General Plastics, India. August 27. E.S.B. 22260/64/DLF.*
Pumping Sets for Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 21370/64.*
Railway Electrification Equipment for South Eastern Railway. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 20576/64.*
Telecommunications Equipment for Mysore State Electricity Board. September 10. E.S.B. 22296/64.*
Transformers for Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. September 1. E.S.B. 17688/64.*
Truck Body Building for Rajasthan State Electricity Board. September 11. E.S.B. 22908/64.
Wire for Madras State Electricity Board. August 27. E.S.B. 22795/64.*
Wire Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment for Shamsher Sterling Cable Corporation Ltd. September 10. E.S.B. 22259/64/DLF.*
Ministry of Railways:
Steel Shapes. September 25. E.S.B. 22906/64.
Arc Cutting and Gouging Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 19800/64.*
East India Rubber Works, Private, Ltd.:
Calender Machine. August 28. E.S.B. 22265/64/DLF.
Fabric Impregnation Machine. August 26. E.S.B. 22268/64/DLF.
Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board:
Transformers. Closing date postponed to October 1. E.S.B. 20882/64.*
Air Conditioning Equipment. September 28. E.S.B. 22907/64.
Indian Telephone Industries Ltd:
Climatic Chamber. (Further Information.) August 21. E.S.B. 22499/64.*
Fork Lift Trucks. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 21693/64.*
Steel Strip. August 28. E.S.B. 22912/64.*
Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.:
Boiler House Plant Equipment. September 10. E.S.B. 22450/64.*
Water Treatment Plant. September 10. E.S.B. 22449/64.*
Department of Supplies and Disposals:
Core Drills. September 8. E.S.B. 22910/64.*
Cranes and Winches. September 3. E.S.B. 22768/64.
Grinding Machine. September 29. E.S.B. 22911/64.
Furnace. September 2. E.S.B. 22909/64.*
Bean Purchase Organization:
Drilling Equipment. October 7. E.S.B. 22902/64.*
Circular Saw Setters. October 28. E.S.B. 22905/64.
Brazing Machines. October 16. E.S.B. 22904/64.
Woodworking Machinery. October 19. E.S.B. 22903/64.*
Bright Shafting Carbon. October 14. E.S.B. 22269/64.
Front End Loader. October 17. E.S.B. 22272/64.
Insulation Tester; Universal Meter. September 23. E.S.B. 22270/64.
Steel Pipes. September 28. E.S.B. 22271/64.
Southern Railway:
Cutout Switch. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 21905/64.*
Clamp Meter. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 21904/64.*
Ammeter. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 21903/64.*
Lightning Arresters. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 21909/64.*
Relay Units. August 27. E.S.B. 21908/64.*
Testing Equipment. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 21906/64.*
Testing Equipment. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 21907/64.*

IRAN

Ball Bearings for Iran Factories Corporation. September 1. E.S.B. 22471/64.*
Tehran Electricity Authority:
Oil Filtration Plant. September 27. E.S.B. 22478/64.*
Copper Wire. September 22. E.S.B. 22472/64.*
Cables and Accessories. September 24. E.S.B. 22476/64.*

IRAQ

Medical Supplies and Equipment for Iraqi Ports Administration. September 24. E.S.B. 22746/64.
Valves; Pipes and Fittings for Government Oil Refineries Administration. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 21931/64.*
Steel Pipes and Valves for Baghdad Water Supply Administration. October 20. E.S.B. 22745/64.
White Sheeting for Ministry of Health. September 6. 22744/64.
Ministry of Communications:
Road Construction. September 12. E.S.B. 22748/64.
Steel Bridges. September 19. E.S.B. 22747/64.
Ministry of Defence:
Sports Goods and Equipment. September 30. E.S.B. 22751/64.*
Tomato Paste. August 26. E.S.B. 22750/64.
Tyres and Tubes. September 27. E.S.B. 21928/64.

JORDAN

Caustic Soda for Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. August 31. E.S.B. 22236/64.
Wires and Cables for Jordanian Electric Power Co. Ltd. September 9. E.S.B. 22743/64.
Jordan Cement Factories Co. Ltd.:
Asbestos; White Metal; Rubber Sheeting; Fire Extinguishers. August 29. E.S.B. 22742/64.
Air Filtering Plant. Closing date postponed to August 31. E.S.B. 20309/64.*

KENYA

Railway Tyres for East African Railways and Harbours. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 22496/64.

KOREA

Steel Tower and Photocorder Apparatus for Office of Supply. August 29. E.S.B. 22239/64.*

KUWAIT

Cement Plant Project for National Industries Company. November 15. E.S.B. 11976/64.
Mild Steel and Brass for Kuwait Oil Co. Ltd. August 30. E.S.B. 22702/64.*
Ministry of Electricity and Water:
Cables and Accessories. August 30. E.S.B. 22290/64.*
Refrigerators. August 26. E.S.B. 22291/64.*
Cast Iron Fittings. August 26. E.S.B. 22293/64.*
Cables; Junction Boxes. September 6. E.S.B. 22402/64.*
Air Conditioners. September 9. E.S.B. 22401/64.*
Electric Lamps. September 2. E.S.B. 22295/64.*
Liquid Chlorine. August 30. E.S.B. 22760/64.*
Overhead Line Equipment. September 13. E.S.B. 22757/64.*
Sail Cloth; Cotton Rags. September 2. E.S.B. 22761/64.*

LEBANON

Teleprinter Equipment for Direction des Adjudications Publiques. September 14. E.S.B. 22494/64.*

MALAYSIA

Aluminium Alloy Materials for Penang Port Commission. August 31. E.S.B. 22799/64.
Antibiotics and Biologicals for Ministry of Health, Singapore. August 28. E.S.B. 22929/64.
Pumping Units for Public Works Department, Singapore. August 28. E.S.B. 22930/64.

MOZAMBIQUE

Ports, Railways and Transport Department:
Crane Accessories. August 31. E.S.B. 22459/64.
Spares for Rolling Stock and Traction Equipment. September 9. E.S.B. 22464/64.
Locomotive Tubes. October 12. E.S.B. 22463/64.
Construction of a Warehouse: Sugar Plant. October 29. E.S.B. 22460/64.

NEW ZEALAND

Cotton Suiting for Ministry of Works, Wellington. August 28. E.S.B. 22916/64.*
Electricity Meters and Indicators for Dunedin City Corporation. September 11. E.S.B. 22454/64.*
Transformer Bank and Spare Units for Electricity Department, Wellington. October 6. E.S.B. 22451/64.*
New Zealand Railways:
Central Traffic Control Equipment. October 7. E.S.B. 22473/64.
Steel Plates. September 16. E.S.B. 3729/64.*
Auckland Harbour Board:
Rails and Fishplates. September 1. E.S.B. 22452/64.*
Railway Scissors Crossings. September 1. E.S.B. 22453/64.
G.P.O., Wellington:
Clocks. September 3. E.S.B. 22701/64.*
Transmission Testing Equipment. September 7. E.S.B. 22913/64.*
Potentiometers and Resistors. August 31. E.S.B. 22800/64*.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Stationery for Northern Rhodesia Central Supply and Tender Board. September 4. E.S.B. 22721/64.*
Steel Plate and Pipes for Victoria Falls Electricity Board. September 29. E.S.B. 22716/64.

PARAGUAY

Hydro-Electric Project for Acaray Hydro-Electric Project. Closing dates: Prequalification October 15, 1964; Tenders February 10, 1965. E.S.B. 22754/64.

SOUTH AFRICA

Railway Control Equipment for South African Railways. October 9. E.S.B. 22458/64.*
Transvaal Provincial Tender Board:
X-Ray Equipment. August 28. E.S.B. 22714/64.*
X-Ray Equipment. August 28. E.S.B. 22715/64.*
Paper. August 28. E.S.B. 22713/64.*
Powder Colours. August 28. E.S.B. 22712/64.*
Cape Provincial Administration:
Agricultural Machinery. August 25. E.S.B. 22234/64.
Laboratory Equipment. August 25. E.S.B. 22231/64.*
Sterilizing Equipment. August 28. E.S.B. 22233/64.*
State Tender Board:
Coin Blanks. August 25. E.S.B. 22703/64.*
Portable Cooking Units. August 28. E.S.B. 22407/64.*
Printing Presses. August 28. E.S.B. 22289/64.*
Transformers. Closing date postponed to August 28. E.S.B. 19153/64.*
Stamp Cancelling Machines. August 26. E.S.B. 22413/64.*

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Cutlery for Southern Rhodesia Government Tender Board. August 27. E.S.B. 22283/64.*
Power Station Plant for Francistown Township Authority. August 28. E.S.B. 22287/64.

SPAIN

Gangways; Shipyard Machinery; Crane Buckets for Ministerio de Obras Publicas. August 28. E.S.B. 22706/64.
Railway Equipment for Red Nacional de Ferrocarriles Espanoles. September 16. E.S.B. 22241/64.
Junta de Obras y Servicios del Puertos:
Civil Engineering and Harbour Works. August 25. E.S.B. 22793/64.
Loading Shovels. September 15. E.S.B. 22705/64.

SUDAN

Cable and Joint Boxes for Department of Posts and Telegraphs. September 17. E.S.B. 22934/64.*
Ginning Factory for Department of Agriculture. August 26. E.S.B. 22932/64.*
Flour for Sudan Railways. August 26. E.S.B. 22445/64.*

THAILAND

Fibreboard Plant for Thai Plywood Company. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 19490/60.*

TUNISIA

Mechanical Handling Equipment for Union Generale, Tunis. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 22255/64/DLF.

TURKEY

Cable for Turkish Naval Forces. September 4. E.S.B. 22752/64.*
Coupled Castings and Fittings for State Hydraulic Works. August 26. E.S.B. 22711/64.*
Pile Driver Engine and Windlass for Turkish Maritime Bank. August 25. E.S.B. 22926/64.*
Welding Materials for State Railways Administration. August 25. E.S.B. 22753/64.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Transformers for Bureau of Reclamation. September 1. E.S.B. 22794/64.*

URUGUAY

Highways Improvement Projects for Ministry of Public Works. September 6. E.S.B. 11157/64.*

(Continued on next page)

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

Over 200 official commercial posts in all the main centres of world trade are at the service of the United Kingdom exporter. A full list of their addresses is given on pages i-viii of the* Board of Trade Journal, *April 24, 1964.

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, (CITy 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries.

Austria
Agency inquiry for moisture meters. (E.S.B. 22363/64.)
Agency inquiry for electric cable; insulating tubing. (E.S.B. 22179/64.)

Australia
Inquiry for packaging machinery. (E.S.B. 22385/64.)
Inquiry for swimming caps. (E.S.B. 9715/64.)
Inquiry for marking and coding machinery. (E.S.B. 22387/64.)
Manufacture under licence – construction equipment; hoists; tools. (E.S.B. 22393/64.)

British Honduras
Inquiry for fire pump. (E.S.B. 22358/64.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs; hardware. (E.S.B. 22398/64.)
Agency inquiry for electrical heaters. (E.S.B. 22580/64.)
Agency inquiry for supplies for the bedding and mattress industry. (E.S.B. 22866/64.)
Agency inquiry for tobacco pipes; smokers' sundries. (E.S.B. 12914/64.)
Agency inquiry for groceries; linoleum; building board. (E.S.B. 22599/64.)
Agency inquiry for confectionery; toys. (E.S.B. 22574/64.)
Agency inquiry for wallets. (E.S.B. 22165/64.)
Inquiry for fibre glass products; metal products. (E.S.B. 22147/64.)
Manufacture under licence – industrial hardware. (E.S.B. 22133/64.)
Federal government contracts. (E.S.B. 8641/64.)

Ceylon
Inquiry for workshop equipment. (E.S.B. 22468/64.)

Cuba
Inquiry for machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 21714/64.)

Denmark
Inquiry for footwear. (E.S.B. 22151/64.)
Inquiry for electronic sound reproducing equipment. (E.S.B. 21791/64.)
Inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 22153/64.)
Market report on buttons. (E.S.B. 18726/64.)

European Countries
Organization for economic co-operation and development – engineering products.

Fiji
Agency inquiry for cutlery; crockery; glassware; kitchenware; knitting wool; haberdashery. (E.S.B. 22322/64.)
Agency inquiry for confectionery; foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 22322/64.)

Formosa
Agency inquiry for blankets; silverware. (E.S.B. 22170/64.)

France
Inquiry for lamp sockets. (E.S.B. 22084/64.)
Manufacture under licence – electrical household appliances. (E.S.B. 22166/64.)
Manufacture under licence – machinery and plant; boilers; gasometers – further information. (E.S.B. 14858/64.)
Manufacture under licence – rotary dryers and coolers. (E.S.B. 14868/64.)

Germany, Federal Republic of
Agency inquiry for lawnmowers. (E.S.B. 22611/64.)
Inquiry for conveyor belting and accessories. (E.S.B. 22064/64.)
Manufacture under licence – electrical domestic appliances. (E.S.B. 22080/64.)
Advertising in West Germany. (E.S.B. 14723/64.)
Import opportunity – foodstuffs. (C.R.E. 158/62.)
Import opportunity – beef and tongues. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

Honduras, Republic of
Inquiry for bottles; pharmaceutical raw materials; filling and packaging machines – further information. (E.S.B. 18404/64.)

Hong Kong
Inquiry for department store goods. (E.S.B. 22600/64.)
Miscellaneous imports. (E.S.B. 22655/64.)

Israel
Inquiry for electrical domestic appliances; radio and TV sets. (E.S.B. 22342/64.)
Manufacture under licence – aerosol products; sound reproduction equipment. (E.S.B. 22194/64.)
Inquiry for plastics materials and products; silicone rubber. (E.S.B. 22140/64.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for window channels. (E.S.B. 19078/64.)
Agency inquiry for dairy equipment. (E.S.B. 22351/64.)
Agency inquiry for frozen vegetables. (E.S.B. 22524/64.)
Inquiry for fishing equipment; marine equipment; diesel engines; paint. (E.S.B. 22078/64.)
Inquiry for incineration plant. (E.S.B. 22536/64.)
Manufacture under licence – automatic boilers. (E.S.B. 22355/64.)
Market report on domestic gas appliances. (E.S.B. 19970/64.)

Italy/Austria
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 5868/G.)

Jamaica
Agency inquiry for boilers; electric motors; materials handling equipment; pumps. (E.S.B. 22832/64.)
Agency inquiry for vehicle components. (E.S.B. 15475/64.)

Japan
Agency inquiry for office machinery. (E.S.B. 22318/64.)
Inquiry for glassware; porcelain ware. (E.S.B. 22106/64.)

Kenya
Agency inquiry for machine tools; sheet metal working machinery. (E.S.B. 22640/64.)
Inquiry for textile machinery. (E.S.B. 22533/64.)

Laos
Inquiry for air conditioners; office machinery; refrigerators; sanitary equipment; sewing machines; yarns. (E.S.B. 22055/64.)

Malaysia
Inquiries for vehicles. (E.S.B. 22618/64.)
Inquiry for camping equipment; hardware; military clothing and webbing. (E.S.B. 20924/64.)

Mauritius
Inquiry for electric cable – further information. (E.S.B. 19219/64.)

Netherlands
Agency inquiry for automobile parts and accessories; iron and steel; machinery; shipbuilding materials; tools. (E.S.B. 22872/64.)

New Zealand
Agency inquiry for medical dressings. (E.S.B. 22585/64.)
Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 7719/64.)

Nigeria
Agency inquiry for plastics adhesive car discs. (E.S.B. 21788/64.)

Pakistan
Inquiry for playground equipment. (E.S.B. 21841/64.)

Philippines
Inquiry for agricultural machinery and equipment; logging equipment. (E.S.B. 22332/64.)

Portugal
Agency inquiry for high frequency apparatus; infra-violet and infra-red ray equipment; re-animation apparatus. (E.S.B. 22681/64.)
Agency inquiry for aluminium brass tubes; valves (E.S.B. 22651/64.)
Inquiry for catering equipment; laundry equipment. (E.S.B. 22167/64.)

Saudi Arabia
Inquiry in respect of vocational training centres. (E.S.B. 17306/64.)

South Africa
Agency inquiry for stationery. (E.S.B. 22654/64.)

Southern Rhodesia
Inquiry for furniture industry materials; textiles. (E.S.B. 22531/64.)
Inquiry for television and audio equipment. (E.S.B. 22164/64.)

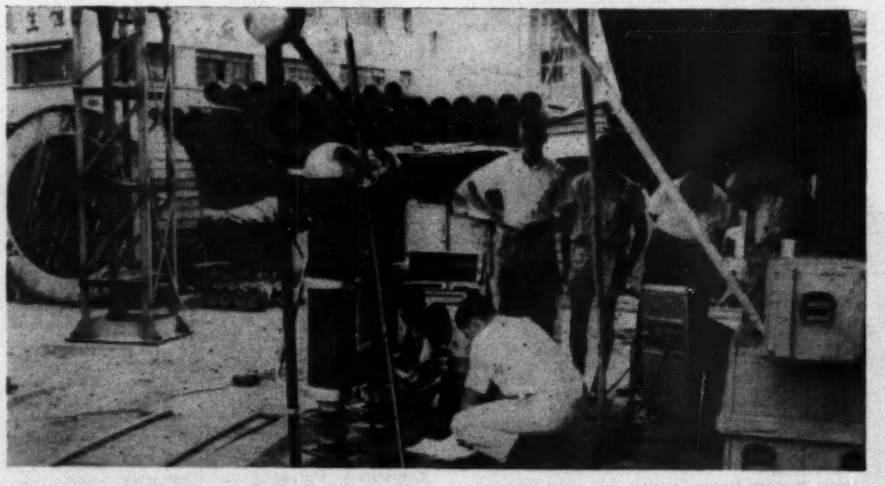
Spain
Agency inquiry for agricultural equipment. (E.S.B. 22161/64.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for stapling guns. (E.S.B. 22155/64.)
Agency inquiry for clothing. (E.S.B. 22186/64.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for dresses. (E.S.B. 22604/64.)
Agency inquiry for pharmaceuticals. (E.S.B. 22374/64.)
Agency inquiry for abrasives. (E.S.B. 22820/64.)
Agency inquiry for digital display systems; electronic components; radio and TV servicing equipment. (E.S.B. 2279/64.)
Agency inquiry for hardware; novelty articles. (E.S.B. 22116/64.)
Agency inquiry for furniture. (E.S.B. 22813/64.)
Inquiry for electrical equipment for control systems; machinery and equipment. (E.S.B. 22098/64.)
Market report on shoes. (E.S.B. 18696/64.)

Uganda
Inquiry in respect of drive-in cinema project. (E.S.B. 22101/64.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for electrical heating units and elements. (E.S.B. 22346/64.)
Inquiry for china; shotguns; sporting rifles – further information. (E.S.B. 20289/64.)
Inquiry for cork. (E.S.B. 22302/64.)
Inquiry for dies. (E.S.B. 22364/64.)
Inquiry for chamois leathers. (E.S.B. 22090/64.)
Inquiry for precious metal preforms. (E.S.B. 22096/64.)
Inquiry for photo-copy machines. (E.S.B. 21885/64.)
Inquiry for barrel pumps; service station equipment; vehicle spares and accessories. (E.S.B. 22048/64.)
Manufacture under licence – fire fighting equipment. (E.S.B. 21866/64.)



Engineers of AEI Construction (Cables and Lines) Division have just completed the installation of the first 132kV cable in Hong Kong. They are seen preparing apparatus for conducting high voltage tests on the installation at 254kV. The contract, worth over £145,000 has been carried out for the China Light and Power Co. Ltd.

United States Consular Offices in the United Kingdom

United Kingdom firms who are anxious to export their goods to the United States of America may wish to get in touch with the Office of the Commercial Counsellor, American Embassy, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1, or the nearest United States Consular Officers, whose addresses and telephone numbers are given below. These officers are ready to offer advice and assistance to United Kingdom exporters in connection with all aspects of trade with the United States of America.

In addition to the list of officers a schedule is appended of the areas covered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by the United States Consulates.

London

Embassy, 24-31 Grosvenor Square, London, W.1. Grosvenor 9000

Belfast

Consulate General, Queen's House, 14 Queen Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland. Belfast 28239

Birmingham

Consulate, Chamber of Commerce House, 75 Harborne Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. Edgbaston 5111/2

Edinburgh

Consulate, 3 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh, 7. Waverley 2061/2

Glasgow

Consulate, 7 Woodside Terrace, Glasgow, C.3. Douglas 7221/3

Liverpool

Consulate, Cunard Building, Pier Head, Liverpool, 3. Central 8501/2

Southampton

Consulate, Havelock Chambers, Queen's Terrace, Southampton. Southampton 25071/2

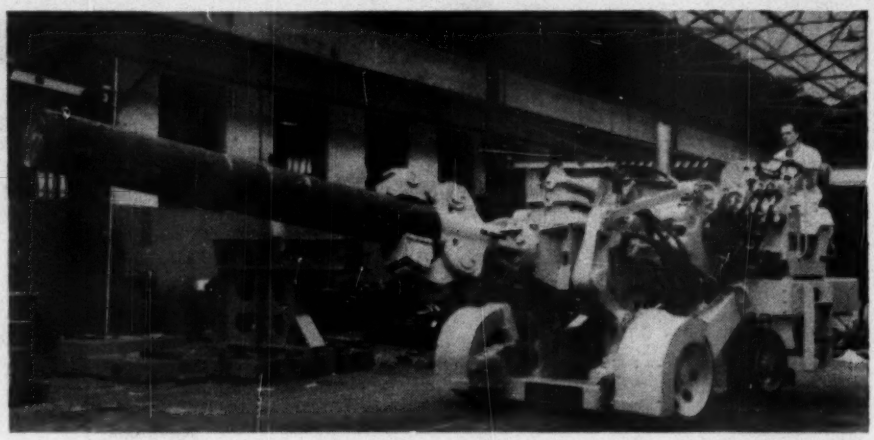
U.S. Consular Districts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland

England, Scotland and Wales:

County	*Consular Office*
Aberdeen	Edinburgh
Anglesey	Liverpool
Angus (Forfar)	Edinburgh
Argyll	Glasgow
Ayr	Glasgow
Banff	Glasgow
Bedfordshire	London
Berkshire	London
Berwick	Edinburgh
Brecknock	London
Bristol	London
Buckinghamshire	London
Bute	Glasgow
Caithness	Glasgow
Cambridgeshire, including the Isle of Ely	London
Cardiganshire	London
Carmarthenshire	London
Caernarvonshire	Liverpool
Channel Islands, comprising Alderney, Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, etc.	Southampton
Cheshire	Liverpool
Clackmannan	Edinburgh
Cornwall, including the Scilly Isles	Southampton
Cumberland	Edinburgh
Denbighshire	Liverpool
Derbyshire	Birmingham
Devonshire	Southampton
Dorsetshire	Southampton
Dumbarton	Glasgow
Dumfries	Edinburgh
Durham	Liverpool
East Lothian (Haddington)	Edinburgh
Ely, Isle of (included in Cambridgeshire)	London
Essex	London
Fife	Edinburgh
Flintshire	Liverpool
Forfar (Angus)	Edinburgh
Glamorganshire	London
Gloucestershire	London
Hampshire, including the Isle of Wight	Southampton
Hertfordshire	London
Huntingdonshire	London
Inverness	Glasgow
Kent	London
Kincardine	Edinburgh
Kinross	Edinburgh
Kirkcudbright	Glasgow
Lanark	Glasgow
Lancashire	Liverpool
Leicestershire	Birmingham
Lincolnshire	Birmingham
London	London
Man, Isle of	Liverpool
Merionethshire	Liverpool
Middlesex	London
Midlothian	Edinburgh
Monmouthshire	London
Montgomeryshire	Liverpool
Moray (Elgin)	Glasgow
Nairn	Glasgow
Norfolk	London
Northamptonshire, including the Soke of Peterborough	Birmingham
Northumberland	Edinburg
Nottinghamshire	Birminghham
Orkney	Glasgow
Oxfordshire	London
Peebles	Edinburgh
Pembrokeshire	London
Perth: That portion of the County Perth east of a line from the point where the Counties Clackmannan, Perth and Stirling meet, north-east to Blackford (excluded), north to Gilmerton (excluded), thence along the Sma' Glen to Kinloch Rannoch (excluded), north-east to Blair Atholl (excluded), and north to the point where the Counties Aberdeen, Inverness and Perth meet	Edinburgh
That portion of the County Perth not included in the Edinburgh consular district	Glasgow
Peterborough, Soke of (including in Northamptonshire)	Birmingham
Radnorshire	London
Renfrew	Glasgow
Ross and Cromarty	Glasgow
Roxburgh	Edinburgh
Rutlandshire	Birmingham
Scilly Isle (included in Cornwall)	Southampton
Selkirk	Edinburgh
Shetland	Glasgow
Shropshire	Birmingham
Somersetshire	Southampton
Staffordshire	Birmingham
Stirling	Glasgow
Suffolk, East and West	London
Surrey	London
Sussex	London
Sutherland	Glasgow
Warwickshire	Birmingham
Westlothian (Linlithgow)	Edinburgh
Westmorland	Liverpool
Wight, Isle of (included in Hampshire)	Southampton
Wigtown	Glasgow
Wiltshire	Southampton
Worcestershire	Birmingham
Yorkshire	Liverpool
Northern Ireland	**Belfast**

Export Orders

Firms are invited to send in brief details of recent export orders of contracts for mention on this page.



A two-tons capacity diesel-hydraulic mobile forging manipulator with a billet test load weighing 2 tons 3 cwts. at the Belfast works of the Wellman Smith Owen Engineering Corporation Ltd. A fully operational machine of this type will be the firm's principal exhibit at the forthcoming Brno International Trade Fair. On its way to Brno the machine will be demonstrated to leading firms in W. Germany and to customers from Belgium and France.

Mohawk Airlines buy British

Mohawk Airlines of New York have ordered their fifth One-Eleven jet airliner made by British Aircraft Corporation Ltd., London, and have an option to buy two more.

Weighing systems for Yugoslavia

Davy and United Instruments Ltd., Sheffield, are to supply Litostroj of Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, six crane weighing systems to be fitted to ladle cranes for the new Skopje steelworks. The £12,000 order was gained against severe European competition.

Projectors for Australia

Bell and Howell Filmosound 16 mm. projectors worth £32,600 have been ordered from Rank Audio Visual, the Rank Organisation, London, by Sixteen Millimetre Pty., Australia Ltd.

Overhead line order

British Insulated Callender's Construction Co. Ltd., London, have received a £300,000 order from International Industries Ltd., Karachi, for the installation of an overhead line and two substations for the Karachi Supply Corporation Ltd., in West Pakistan.

Telephone exchange for Iraq

The new People's Sports Stadium to be built in Baghdad, will have an automatic telephone exchange made by Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., London.

Australia buys valve

An order worth £65,000 has been received by Boving & Co. Ltd., London, for the supply of a 10 feet 6 inches diameter butterfly valve, for use at Murray I hydro-electric power station, Australia.

Truck orders from Australia

Orders received by AEC Ltd., London, from Australia, represent an on the road value of more than £A250,000. The orders call for 20 Mandator tractors, 12 mammoth Major six-wheel trucks, 12 Reliance single deck buses and Militant chassis.

South Africa orders engine testers

Crypton Equipment Ltd., Bridgwater, M.I. Group, have received an order for 20 Motorscope oscilloscope engine testers to be supplied to Williams Hunt of South Africa.

Extrusion press for Mexico

The Loewy Engineering Co. Ltd., a T.I. company, London, have obtained a £250,000 contract for a 2,500 ton extrusion press. The order, won against strong international competition, was placed by Nacional de Cobre S.A. of Mexico.

Concord order increased

Trans World Airlines have increased their order for Concord supersonic airliners, manufactured by British Aircraft Coporation, London, and Sud Aviation, from four aircraft to six.

Asphalt plant bought by Southern Rhodesia

The Southern Rhodesian Government have placed a repeat order for a small mobile asphalt and bituminous mixing plant called the Spot-Mix, manufactured by Frederick Parker Ltd., Leicester.

Diesel alternators for Nigeria

English Electric Co. Ltd., London, have received an order from the Italian company Impregilio, for diesel alternator sets worth £180,000. They will provide site power during the construction of the Niger dam for the Kainji hydro-electric scheme in Nigeria.

Electrical equipment for Arab Bank

For the new six-storey office block being built for the Arab Bank Ltd., at Basrah, Iraq, cabling, all electrical installation accessories, lighting and internal telephone facilities are being supplied by Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., London.

Cable between Spain and Canary Islands

Compania Telefonica Nacional de Espana have placed a £2,500,000 order with Standard Telephone and Cables Ltd., London, for the first telephone cable link between the mainland and the Canary Islands.

Radio equipment for Canada

GEC (Telecommunications) Ltd., Coventry, are to supply microwave equipment to the Quebec Telephone Company of Canada for a broadband radio relay system to provide communication over the St. Lawrence river.

Conveyor belting for Rumania

Dunlop Ltd., London, have supplied 23 miles of conveyor belting worth £135,000 to Rumania, for use in steel industry, timber and mining.

Russia buys egg handling plant

An egg packing station order worth £7,000 has been received by Ben Nevis Egg Equipment Ltd., Trowbridge, from Russia.

Postal mechanization for Hong Kong

The Hong Kong postal authorities have ordered three specially designed mechanical conveyers from Vickers-Armstrongs Ltd., London, to deal with mail between ships' lighters and shore.

Batteries for Russia

A contract has been received by Chloride Batteries Ltd., London, to supply 29 Tubular traction batteries to be used to power electric fork-lift trucks and tractors at the tyre cord factory being built by Courtaulds Engineering Ltd., Coventry, in Russia.

Rumania orders nylon machinery

Dobson and Barlow Machinery Sales Ltd., Stone-Platt Group, have secured a contract to supply nylon tyre cord machinery to Rumania.

Repeat order for diesels

Rolls-Royce Ltd., have obtained an order from Sweden valued at £102,000 for diesel engine and torque converters to power shunting locomotives manufactured by Kalmar Verkstads AB for the Swedish State Railways.

Orders for railway wagons

The Nigerian Railway Corporation have awarded a contract for 800 wagons, worth over £2 million, to Cravens Ltd., Sheffield. An order was received from Rhodesian Railways for 35 refrigerated vans with insulated plastic bodies, and one from Ghana Railways for 24 main line coaches, the two being worth £750,000. All the orders were gained against world wide competition.

Engines for New Zealand ships

George Clark (Sunderland) Ltd. have received orders for the propelling machinery installations for four refrigerated cargo liners to be built for New Zealand Shipping Co. Ltd., by Bertram & Sons Ltd., Sunderland, and one by Lithgows Ltd., Port Glasgow.

Overhead lines for Nigeria

British Insulated Callender's Construction Co. Ltd., London, under a contract with Impregilo, Milan, are to supply and install 11kW and low voltage distribution lines at Kainji, Nigeria.

Water and housing in Bombay

The Cementation Group of Companies have received a £100,000 contract for the strengthening and grouting of the Tulsi Dam near Bombay. A second contract worth £110,000 is for the construction of bored pile foundations for a major housing development by Bombay Corporation.

Pacific sugar mills

A. & W. Smith & Co. Ltd., London, a subsidiary of Tate and Lyle, have received an order from the Laupahoehoe Sugar Factory of Hawaii for the supply of sugar cane crushing equipment worth £295,000.

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

How official services help United Kingdom exporters

The letters quoted below have been sent by United Kingdom businessmen to home or overseas officers expressing appreciation for their assistance in furthering export business. A list of British commercial representatives overseas appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 31.

W. GERMANY, DENMARK AND SWEDEN

Firstly may we thank you for all the very helpful information you gave us prior to our visit to Germany, Denmark and Sweden. The Commercial Officers in Dusseldorf, Frankfurt and Hanover were most helpful too.

The result of our journey was not particularly good in Germany, although we have managed to gain a foothold in the ladies' hood business in Frankfurt. Danish and Swedish business, however, was most profitable, and many new connections have been made with the ladies' hood business, and we expect greater sales in the gents' hat business.

We felt that we must write to you and compliment you on your attempts to help. We suppose it is common for you to have complaints, but we saw that other travellers abroad were also full of praise for your service. Many thanks.

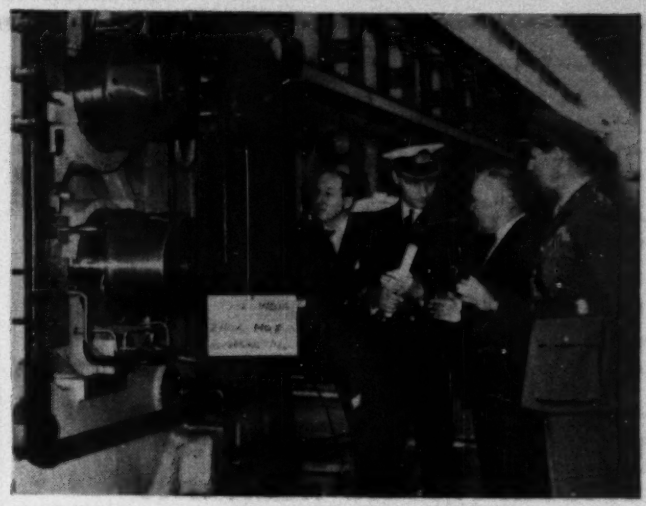
Sutton & Torkington Ltd., Stockport.

BOMBAY AND DELHI

May I place on record my appreciation of the excellent assistance given on my recent Indian tour by your trade commission in Bombay and Delhi. Particularly useful was the advice and help given by Delhi which I hope may lead to our increased activity in India.

Sir Bruce White, Wolfe Barry & Partners, London.

Mr. R. E. G. Taylor (second left), Vice-Consul (Commercial), Malmo; and Mr. L. Rubinstein (centre), Market Officer, British Embassy, Stockholm; seen with Mr. J. L. Masterman (left), Board of Trade, Midland Regional Office; Mr. Arthur Bryan, managing director, and Mr. W. Lydeard (right), deputy sales manager, Josiah Wedgwood & Sons Ltd., during their recent visit to the Potteries.



A party from the Imperial Defence College accompanied by Mr. D. A. Wilson (left), Regional Controller, Board of Trade, Eastern Region, recently visited the Bedford works of W. H. A. Robertson & Co. Ltd. Mr. W. W. S. Robertson, vice-chairman, explains a feature of a rolling mill, destined for India, to Captain S. L. McArdle, RN; and Brigadier A. J. B. Bailey, Canadian Army.

KINGSTON

I have recently returned home from a tour abroad, which included a visit to Jamaica when I had the pleasure of calling at your office.

Resulting from that meeting I was able to make many useful contacts in Jamaica, and I must thank you for the very efficient way in which these arrangements were made by your office and which we feel sure will be most beneficial to our future business relations in Jamaica.

Thomas Hunter Ltd., Rugby.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed to the Board of Trade, South Western Region, Bristol:

Just a brief note to thank you and your staff very much for all the research and trouble you went to to make my recent tour of Switzerland an invaluable one.

I would particularly like to thank the Export Services Branch in London and the overseas officers in Geneva, Berne, Zürich and Basle, who have all supplied me with very useful information and who made my stay in their areas so worth while.

One hears so much criticism of the Board of Trade, but from our experience at RWP, we would find it most difficult to make progress in many fields abroad without your help and guidance and the friendly receptions we have always been given by officers in overseas centres.

Thank you once again for the amount of information which you were able to dig up for me at such short notice and for putting me in touch with the officers in the four Swiss offices.

J. C. D. Townsend,
The Robinson Waxed Paper Co. Ltd., Bristol.

CANADA

Many thanks for your letters and for the information attached relating to the possibility of selling our products in overseas markets.

With regard to Canada, it does indeed look a good deal more promising, and the investigation carried out on our behalf by your officers overseas is most excellent. I am sure that it will prove of great value to us and we shall certainly follow up the information provided. This service provided by the Board of Trade is of great value indeed, and I wonder sometimes whether sufficient publicity is given to it and if you are not just a little guilty of hiding your light under a bushel!

Speedwell Research Ltd., Weston-Super-Mare.

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

FRANCE

Liberalization of imports

THE FOLLOWING LIST I of goods sets out those which remain subject to quantitative restrictions in France when imported from and originating in the member countries of the former Organization for European Economic Co-operation and their dependent overseas territories.

All goods other than those listed below may be imported into France free of quantitative restrictions when coming from countries of the former O.E.E.C. The list published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 14, 1961 (pages 903 to 905) and subsequent amendments is now cancelled.

The goods shown in List II are those which additionally remain subject to quantitative import restrictions when originating in Hong Kong. This list replaces that published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 21, 1961 (pages 955 and 956) and subsequent amendments.

Exporters are reminded that the commodities concerned are those against which the tariff number is shown.

I. Non-Liberalized Items

Tariff No.	Description
	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies:
01.01 A (II)	Horses for slaughter. (1)
	Live animals of the bovine species, including animals of the buffalo type:
	Domestic species:
	Other than for thoroughbred breeding:
01.02 A (II) (a)	Bulls.
01.02 A (II) (b)	Other (except calves).
	Live sheep and goats:
	Domestic species:
	Sheep:
01.04 A (I) (b)	Other than for thoroughbred breeding.
	Meat and edible offals, fresh, chilled or frozen:
	Meat:
	Of the horse, ass and mule species:
02.01 A (I) (a)	Domestic.
	Of bovine cattle:
02.01 A (II) (a)	Domestic (beef, veal).
02.01 A (II) (b)	Other than domestic.
	Other:
	Of sheep and lamb:
02.01 A (IV) (a) (1)	Domestic (mutton).
	Fresh fish (live or dead), chilled or frozen:
	Fresh water:
	Trout and other salmonidae:
03.01 A (I) (a)	Trout.
	Salt water:
	Whole, headless or in pieces:
03.01 B (I) (a)	Herrings, sprats and mackerel.
03.01 B (I) (b)	Tunny fish and sardines.
	Other:
03.01 B (I) (c) (2)	Other than perch, sole, turbot and brill.
	Filleted:
03.01 Ex B (II)	Fillets of tunny fish.
03.01 Ex B (II)	Fillets of other fish, not frozen.
	Fish, salted, in brine, dried or smoked:
	Salted, in brine or dried:
	Whole, headless or in pieces:
	Cod, including klipfish and stockfish:
03.02 A (I) (b) (2)	Other than stockfish.
	Filleted:
	Cod, including klipfish and stockfish:
03.02 A (II) (a) (2)	Other han stockfish.
	Smoked:
	Cod, including klipfish and stockfish:
03.02 B (II) (a) (2)	Other than stockfish.
04.01	Milk and cream, fresh, not concentrated or sweetened.
04.02	Milk and cream, preserved, concentrated or sweetened.
04.03	Butter.
04.04	Cheese and curd.
	Animal products not elsewhere specified:
	Other than small dried fish and shrimps:
05.15 Ex B	Animal sperm.
	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, dormant in growth or in flower:
06.01 B	In growth or in flower (except sanseverias).
	Other live plants including cuttings and slips:
06.02 B	Vine plants, grafted or rooted.
	Other:
	Hot-house and glasshouse plants:
06.02 C (II) (b) (2)	In flower or bud.
06.03	Cut flower and flower buds.
	Vegetables, fresh or chilled:
	Potatoes:
07.01 A (II)	New potatoes.
07.01 A (III)	Other than new or seed potatoes.
	Cabbage:
07.01 B (I)	Cauliflower.
07.01 C	Spinach.
	Salad vegetables, including endive and chicory:
07.01 D (I)	Cabbage lettuce.
	Other:
07.01 D (II) (b)	Other than endive (without chicory).
	Leguminous vegetables:
07.01 F (II)	Beans.
	Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and other similar edible roots:
	Carrots and turnips:
07.01 Ex G (II)	Carrots.
07.01 H	Onions, shallots and garlic.
07.01 L	Artichokes.
07.01 M	Tomatoes.
07.01 N	Olives and capers.
07.01 O	Cucumbers and gherkins.
07.01 P	Mushrooms and truffles.
	Other:
07.01 S (1)	Aubergines, pumpkins, marrows and the like.
07.02	Vegetables, whether or not cooked, preserved by freezing.
	Vegetables provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption:
07.03 A	Olives and capers.
	Dried, dehydrated or evaporated vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder, but not further prepared:
07.04 A	Onions.
	Other:
07.04 B (II)	Potatoes, other than flour, meal, or flakes of potato.
07.04 B (III)	Other, of one variety or mixed (julienne).
	Dates, bananas, coconuts, brazil nuts, cashew nuts, pineapples, avocados, mangoes, guavas, fresh or dried, shelled or not:
08.01 A	Dates.
08.01 B	Bananas.
08.01 C	Pineapples.
	Coconuts, brazil nuts, cashew nuts:
08.01 D (II) (a)	Coconuts.
	Figs, fresh or dried:
	Dried:
	For human consumption:
08.03 Ex B (I)	Not put up for sale to retailers.
	Grapes, fresh or dried:
08.04 A	Fresh.
	Apples, pears and quinces, fresh:
	Apples:
08.06 A (II)	Other than cider apples.
	Pears:
	Imported from August 1-November 30:
08.06 B ex (I) ex (b)	Dessert pears.
	Imported from January 1-July 31:
08.06 B (II) (a) ex (b)	Dessert pears.
	Stone fruit, fresh:
08.07 A	Apricots.
	Peaches, including clingstones and nectarines:
	Imported from July 16-September 15:
08.07 B (I) (a)	Not forced.
	Imported from September 16-July 15:
08.07 B (II) (a)	Not forced.
08.07 D	Plums.
08.07 E	Other.
08.08	Berries, fresh.
	Other fruits, fresh:
08.09 A	Melons and the like.

Tariff No.	Description
08.10	Fruit, whether or not cooked, preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar.
	Fruit provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water, or in other preservative solution, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption:
08.11 A	Apricots.
08.11 B	Oranges.
	Other:
08.11 Ex C	Except cherries.
	Fruit, dried:
08.12 B	Peaches including clingstones and nectarines.
	Plums:
08.12 Ex C	Put up in packs weighing less than 50 kg. net.
08.12 D	Apples and pears.
08.12 E	Macedoines (mixed fruits).
08.12 F	Other.
09.01	Coffee, whether or not roasted or fresh of caffeine; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion.
	Pepper of the genus Piper; pimento of the genus Capsicum or the genus Pimenta:
	Neither crushed nor ground:
09.04 A (I)	Pepper.
	Crushed or ground:
09.04 B (I)	Pepper.
	Thyme, saffron and bay leaves; other spices:
	Other spices:
09.10 Ex E	All mixtures containing pepper.
10.06	Rice.
	Flour, meal and flakes of potato:
11.05 B	Other than intended for cattle food.
11.08 B	Inulin.
	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit, whole or broken:
12.01 A	Groundnuts.
12.01 D	Soya beans.
	Linseed:
12.01 F (II)	Other than for sowing
	Other seeds:
12.01 Ex G (IV)	Other, including other than pulza-nut, karite, mowra and mafura, and illipe seeds.
12.04	Sugar beet, whole or slices, fresh, dried or powdered; sugar cane.
12.05	Chicory roots, fresh or dried, whole or cut, unroasted.
12.06	Hop cones and lupulin.
	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectin; agar-agar and other natural mucilages and thickeners extracted from vegetable materials:
	Vegetable saps and extracts:
13.03 A (VI)	Hop.
13.03 B	Pectin.
15.01 A (I)	Lard and other rendered pig fat; intended for industrial usage other than the manufacture of food products.
	Lard stearin, oleostearin and tallow stearin; lard oil, oleo-oil and tallow oil, not emulsified or mixed or prepared in any way:
	Other:
15.03 Ex B (II)	Lard oil.
	Fats and oils of fish and marine mammals whether or not refined:
	Fish-liver oil:
	Other than halibut-liver oil:
	Other than cod-liver oil:
15.04 Ex A	With the exception of crude oils, other than herring liver oil and fluid edible oils of fish liver.
	Fats and oils of fish other than fish-liver oil:
15.04 Ex B	Crude herring oils.
15.04 Ex B	Fluid edible oils and refined oils other than of halibut.
	Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined or purified:
	Other than Chinawood, tung, oiticica, myrtle-wax and Japan wax:
	For technical or industrial use other than for the food industry:
15.07 (B) (I) (a)	Castor oil.
	Not specified:
	Crude oils:
15.07 B (I) (aa)	Palm oil.
15.07 B (I) (bb) (u)	Linseed oil.
15.07 B (I) (bb) (v)	Soya oil.
15.07 B (I) (bb) (x)	Pulza-nut oil.
15.07 B (I) (bb) (y)	Other cruce oils.
15.07 B (II)	Other than cruce oils.
	Other than for technical or industrial use:
15.07 B (II) (b)	Palm oil.
	Other than palm or olive oil:
15.07 B (II) (c) (1)	Solid oils supplied in immediate containers of a net capacity of 1 kg. or less.
	Solid oils, otherwise put up; fluid oils:
	Crude:
15.07 B (II) (c) (2) (aa) (w)	Linseed oil.
15.07 B (II) (c) (2) (aa) (y)	Pulza oil.
15.07 B (II) (c) (2) (aa) (z)	Other oils.
15.07 B (II) (c) (2) (bb)	Other than crude oils.
	Animal or vegetable fats and oils, hydrogenated, whether or not refined, but not further prepared:
	Put up in immediate containers of a net capacity of 1 kg. or less:
	Other than for the manufacture of edible fats:
15.12 A (II)	Other than whale-oil or fats.
	Otherwise put up:
15.12 B (II)	Other than whale-oil or fats.
15.13	Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats.
16.01	Sausages and the like, of meat, meat offal or animal blood, except containing pork.
16.02	Other prepared or preserved meat or offal, except of poultry or except containing pork.
	Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes:
	Sardines:
16.04 D (I)	In airtight containers; in glasses, cans, jars, tubes and the like.
	Other:
	Tunny and bonito:
16.04 Ex E	In airtight containers; in glasses, cans, jars, tubes and the like.
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid.
	Other sugars and syrups:
	Fructose; sugar of maple, maize, palm, sorghum and the like; syrups:
17.02 Ex D (I)	Sugar syrup:
17.02 D (II)	Other (invert sugars, maltose, lae vulose).
17.02 E	Artificial honey.
17.02 F	Sugars and caramelized molasses.
17.03	Molasses, whether or not decolourized.
17.04 A, C	Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa (excluding chewing-gum).
17.05	Flavoured or coloured sugars, syrups and molasses, but not including fruit juices containing added sugar in any proportion.
18.06	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa.
19.03	Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products.
19.05	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products (puffed rice, corn flakes and similar products).
19.07	Bread, ships biscuits and other ordinary bakers' wares, not containing sugar, honey, eggs, fats, cheese or fruit.
19.08	Pastry, biscuits, cakes and other fine bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa in any proportion.
20.01	Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard.
	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid:
20.02 A	Mushrooms.
20.02 C	Tomatoes.
20.02 E	Sauerkraut.
20.02 F	Olives and capers.
	Other vegetables:
	Other than green peas, French beans, carrots, mixed vegetables:
20.02 G (II) (a)	In airtight or other containers of a net weight of 10 kg. or less.
20.03	Fruit, preserved by freezing, containing added sugar.
20.04	Fruit, fruit-peel and parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glace or crystallized).
20.05	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit puree and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations, whether or not containing added sugar.
	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or alcohol:
	Other than nuts:
20.06 B (II)	Without alcohol, containing added sugar.
20.06 B (III)	Otherwise prepared or preserved (except with alcohol).
	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit:
20.07 A	With a density exceeding 1·33 at 15° Centigrade.
	With a density not exceeding 1·33 at 15° Centigrade:
20.07 B (I)	Grape juice.
	Citrus fruit juices:
20.07 B (II) (a)	Orange juice.
20.07 B (IV)	Apple or pear juice.
20.07 B (V)	Tomato juice.
20.07 B (VII)	Mixed fruit juices.
	Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes; extracts, essences and concentrates thereof:
21.01 A	Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes.
	Extracts, or essences, of coffee, tea or mate; preparations with a basis of those extracts, or essences:
21.02 A	Extracts or essences of coffee and preparations with a basis of those extracts or essences.
	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included:
	Edible tablets and measured portions with a basis of natural or artificial perfumes, not containing added sugar:
21.07 B (II)	Of saccharine.
21.07 C	Other (except powders for puddings, desserts, etc.).
22.04	Grape must, in fermentation or with fermentation arrested otherwise than by the addition of alcohol.
	Wine of fresh grapes; grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol (including mistelles):
22.05 A	Sparkling wines.
	Other:
22.05 Ex B	Other than liqueur wines and the like with a controlled name of origin.
22.08	Ethyl alcohol, undenatured, of a strength of 80° or higher; denatured ethyl alcohol of any strength.
	Ethyl alcohol, undenatured, of a strength of less than 80°; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages; compound alcoholic preparations (known as 'concentrated extracts') for the manufacture of beverages:
22.09 A	Ethyl alcohol, undenatured, of a strength of less than 80°.
	Spirits:
22.09 C (I)	Rum, arrack, tafia.
	Other (than whisky and gin):
22.09 C (III) (a)	Products not conforming to internal legislation.
22.10	Vinegar and substitutes for vinegar.
Ex 23.02	Brans, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or working of leguminous vegetables.
	Sweetened forage; other preparations of a kind used in animal feeding:
23.07 B	Other than soluble fish or whale.
24.01	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco waste.
24.02	Manufactured tobacco; extracts and essences.
27.01	Coal; briquettes, voids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal.
27.02	Lignite, whether or not agglomerated.
	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat:
	Of coal:
27.04 A (II)	Other than for the manufacture of electrodes.
27.04 B	Of lignite.
27.05 *bis*	Coal gas, water gas, producer gas and similar gases.
	Oils and other products of the distillation of high temperature coal tar and similar products:
	Benzole, toluole, xylole and solvent naphtha (heavy benzol), similar aromatic oils distilling more than 65% below 250° C. including mixtures of petroleum spirit and benzol; sulphuretted toppings of crude light oils:
27.07 B (I)	Intended for use as carburants or as fuel, other than benzole.
27.09	Petroleum and shale oils, crude.
27.10	Petroleum and shale oils other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum or shale oils, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations.
27.11	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons.
27.12	Vaseline.
	Paraffin wax, micro-crystalline wax, slack wax, ozokerite, lignite wax, peat wax and other mineral wax, whether or not coloured:
	Other:
27.13 B (I)	Paraffin wax.
27.13 B (II)	Micro-crystalline wax.
27.13 B (III)	Slack wax and scale wax.
27.14	Petroleum bitumen, petroleum coke and other petroleum and shale oil residues.

(Continued on next page)

FRANCE, *continued*

Tariff No.	Description
	Bituminous mixtures based on natural asphalt, on natural bitumen, on petroleum bitumen, on mineral tar or on mineral tar pitch:
	Other than bituminous mastics:
27.16 B (I)	Cut-backs, emulsions of petroleum and the like.
27.17	Electric current.
	Lubricating preparations consisting of mixtures of oils or fats or of mixtures with a basis of oils or fats, but not including preparations containing 70% or more by weight of petroleum or shale oils:
34.03 Ex A	Containing petroleum or shale oils.
	Artificial waxes; prepared waxes, not emulsified or containing solvents:
	Prepared waxes, not emulsified or containing solvents:
34.04 B (I)	With a basis of paraffin wax or micro-crystalline wax.
	Colophony and resin acids and derivatives thereof other than ester gums included in heading No. 39.05; rosin spirit and rosin oils:
38.08 A	Colophony. (2)
	Anti-knock preparations, oxidation inhibitors, gum inhibitors, viscosity improvers, anti corrosive preparations and similar prepared additives for mineral oils:
	Other than anti-knock preparations with a basis of ethyl-fluid:
	For lubricating oils:
38.14 B (I) (a)	Containing petroleum or shale oils.
	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included, residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included:
38.19 E	Mixed alkylenes.
	Paper and paperboard (including cellulose wadding), machine-made in rolls or sheets:
48.01 A	Newsprint.
	Other than newsprint, cigarette paper, kraft paper and board, and stencil paper weighing 15 grams or less:
48.01 E (I)	Paper for periodical publications.
	Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and receiving apparatus:
	Transmitting and receiving apparatus:
	Receiving apparatus combined or not with apparatus for recording or reproducing sound:
	Radio-broadcasting.
	Parts:
	Other than cabinets and cases:
	Assembly of pieces forming a part of radio-electric apparatus:
85.15 Ex C (II) (a)	Containing crystal diodes, triodes and other crystal valves, including transistors.
	Lamps, tubes and valves:
85.21 C	Crystal diodes, triodes and other crystal valves, including transistors.
	Parts:
85.21 E (I)	Of crystal diodes, triodes and other crystal valves, including transistors.
87.08	Tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles, motorized, whether or not fitted with weapons and parts of such vehicles.
88.02	Flying machines, gliders and kites; rotochutes.
	Parts and accessories of apparatus falling within headings Nos. 88.01 and 88.02:
88.03 B	Other than for aerostats.
	Ships, boats and other vessels, not falling within other headings of Chapter 89:
89.01 A	Warships.
	Others:
89.01 B (1)	Sea-going.
Ex 89.02	Tugs, of a power of more than 700 metric h.p. and hulls.
91.01	Pocket-watches, wrist-watches and other watches, including stop-watches.
91.02	Clocks with watch movements.
91.03	Instrument panel clocks and clocks of a similar type, for vehicles, aircraft or vessels.
91.07	Assembled watch movements.
91.09	Watch cases and parts of watch cases, including blanks thereof.
91.11	Other clock and watch parts.

(1) Restricted each year for the period September 1 to December 31, inclusive.
(2) Until December 31, 1964.

II. Goods originating in Hong Kong remaining subject to Quantitative Restriction

Tariff No.	Description
	Articles of the materials of the kind described in headings 39.01 to 39.06:
39.07 C	Of hardened proteins.
39.07 E	Of other materials.
50.09	Woven fabrics of silk or of waste silk other than noil.
51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous) including woven fabrics of monofil or strip of heading No. 51.01 or 51.02.
55.07	Cotton gauze.
55.08	Terry towelling and similar Terry fabrics, of cotton.
55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton.
56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste).
	Other carpets, carpeting rugs, mats and matting and 'Kelem', 'Schumacks' and 'Karamanie' rugs and the like (made up or not):
	Carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting:
58.02 A (I)	Of silks, waste silk, synthetic textile fibres, etc.
58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (other than Terry towelling or similar Terry fabrics of cotton falling within heading No. 55.08 and fabrics falling within heading No. 58.05).
58.05	Narrow woven fabrics and narrow fabrics (bolduc) consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive, other than goods falling within heading No. 58.06.
	Nets and netting made of twine, cordage or rope, and made-up fishing nets of yarn, twine, cordage or rope:
59.05 A	Fishing nets, made-up or not, other than for trawling.
60.02	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized.
	Stockings, under stockings, socks, sockettes and the like; knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized:
	Other:
60.03 Ex B (III)	Of synthetic fibres.
60.04	Under garments knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized.
	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberized:
65.05 A (II)	Garments.
61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments.
61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments.
61.03	Men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs.
61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments.
61.05	Handkerchiefs.
61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like.
61.07	Ties, bow ties and cravats.
61.09	Corsets, corset-belts, suspender-belts, brassieres, braces, suspenders garters and the like (including such articles of knitted or crocheted fabric), elastic or not.
62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen: curtains and other furnishing articles.
	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic materials:
	Other than overshoes:
	Coming above the ankle:
64.01 Ex B (II)	With outer soles and uppers of rubber.
	Footwear with outer soles of leather or leather substitutes:
	Footwear (other than footwear falling within heading No. 64.01):
	With outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material:
	With uppers of other materials:
	Footwear not passing the ankle:
	Other:
64.02 B (IV) (A) (2) (y)	With soles of rubber or artificial plastic materials.
	Footwear passing the ankle:
64.02 B (IV) (b)	Vulcanized footwear with soles of rubber or artificial plastic material and uppers other than of cotton fabric coated with aluminium and other than materials included in 64.02 A, B and C, namely leather, leather substitutes, rubber, artificial plastic material, silk or silk waste, other than noil, brocades, and metal spangles or embroidered fabric or felt.
66.01	Umbrellas and sunshades.
69.11	Tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of porcelain or china.
	Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal or rolled precious metal:
	Other articles:
71.12 B	Of rolled precious metal.
	Articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or rolled precious metal:
	Other articles:
71.13 B	Of rolled precious metal.
71.16	Imitation jewellery.
85.03	Primary cells and primary batteries.
85.10	Portable electric battery and magneto lamps, other than lamps falling within heading No. 85.09.
	Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus and television cameras; radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus:
	Transmitting and receiving apparatus:
	Radio-broadcasting:
85.15 Ex A (III) (b)	Other than battery-functioning.
	Parts:
	Other than cabinets and cases:
85.15 Ex C (II) (a)	Assembly of pieces forming a part of radio-electric apparatus other than those containing crystal diodes, triodes and other crystal valves including transistors.
	Lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical elements, of any material, unmounted, other than such elements of glass not optically worked; sheets or plates of polarizing material:
	Lenses, prisms, etc.:
90.01 A (II)	Other than for spectacles.
	Lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical elements, of any material, mounted, being parts of or fittings for instruments or apparatus, other than such elements of glass not optically worked:
90.02 A	For instruments and apparatus for photography, cinematography or their applications, optical mirrors, mounted.
Ex 90.05	Binoculars, prismatic or not:
	Photographic cameras; photographic flashlight apparatus:
	Photographic apparatus:
90.07 Ex A (II)	Other than for aerial photography:
	Except 'automatic' cameras (in which exposure and processing are carried out automatically).
	Parts and accessories:
90.07 A (III) (a)	Shutters.
90.07 A (III) (c)	Other than holders and magazines.
	Cinematographic cameras, projectors, sound recorders and sound reproducers; any combination of these articles:
	Cinematographic cameras:
	Other than for aerial cinematography:
90.08 A (I) (b) (2)	Using film of a width of less than 35 mm.
	Parts and accessories:
90.08 A (III) (a)	Parts.
	Projectors, combined or not with a sound reproducer:
90.08 B (I) (b)	Using film of a width of less than 35 mm.
	Parts and accessories:
90.08 B (III) (a) (2)	Other than photo-electric sound-heads.
90.12	Compound optical microscopes, whether or not provided with means for photographic or projecting the image.
	Gramophones, dictating machines and other sound recorders and reproducers, including record-players and tape decks with or without sound-heads:
	Sound reproducers:
92.11 B (I)	Record players and automatic record changers.
	Dolls of all kinds:
	Dolls, dressed or not:
97.02 Ex A (II)	Of artificial plastic materials.
	Parts and accessories:
97.02 B (I)	Heads.
97.03	Other toys; models of a kind used for recreational purposes.

Tariff No.	Description
	Buttons and button moulds, studs, cuff-links, and press-fasteners, including snap-fasteners and press-studs; blanks and parts of such articles:
98.01 A	Blanks and moulds.
	Buttons and parts thereof (other than blanks and moulds):
	Other buttons and studs:
	Not covered with textile materials:
98.01 B (III) (A) (3)	Of artificial plastic materials.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Tariffs in the EEC

IN THE LAST PARAGRAPH of the item published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 31, 1964, page 257, concerning tariff quotas to be granted Benelux countries in respect of the import of unroasted coffee from third countries, reference to December 31, 1966, and December 31, 1970, should read December 31, 1965, and December 31, 1969, respectively.

Translations of EEC Regulations

THE FOLLOWING further translations of EEC Regulations are now available from HM Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches. To obtain copies of these Regulations by post, orders and remittances, including postage, should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, PO Box 569, Cornwall House, London, S.W.1.

Regulation No. 18/64 On financing of the expenditure on intervention on the home market in cereals. Price 8d.

Regulation No. 19/64 Amending the Council's Regulations Nos. 20, 21 and 22 in respect of refunds on exports to Member States. Price 5d.

Regulation No. 31/64 Adjusting and laying down sluice-gate prices for poultry eggs in shell and live and slaughtered poultry and fixing the amount of levies on imports from third countries of poultry eggs in shell, live poultry not exceeding 185 grammes weight per head and slaughtered poultry, for the period April 1, to June 30, 1964. Price 3d.

Regulation No. 32/64 Adjusting and laying down sluice-gate prices for pigs and pigmeat products for imports effected between April 1 and June 30, 1964. Price 8d.

LUXEMBOURG

Turnover tax and import tax rates increased

THE GRAND-DUCHY of Luxembourg's official gazette, the *Memorial*, No. 47 of June 6, 1964, contains a law dated May 12, 1964, modifying the Turnover tax system as from **July 1, 1964.**

From that date, the rates of turnover tax and import tax are increased as follows:

Old rate (Prior to 1.7.64) per cent	New rate (As from 1.7.64) per cent
0·5	0·75
1	1·50
2†	3†
2·50	3·75
7*	10*

†Normal turnover tax or import tax rate.
*Applicable to imports of motor vehicles.

The full text of the above-mentioned law (in French) may be seen at Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

SPAIN

Customs duties on raw copper

IN THE *State Gazette* of June 27, the Spanish authorities announced that import duties on raw copper (Spanish tariff heading 74.01 B – copper matte, cement copper and unwrought copper) have been suspended for the remainder of 1964 up to a volume of 10,000 tons.

This quota is to be distributed between the national producers of blister copper.

Inquiries about this notice should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

Opening of global quotas

THE LIST OF Spanish global quotas for 1964 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 21, pages 430 and 431.

The Spanish authorities have invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas:

Quota No.	Goods	Minimum value of licences for which applications invited	Closing date for applications
		Pesetas	
21	Non-liberalized wood manufactures	4,500,000	August 31
23	Miscellaneous textile fibres—(natural and artificial)	9,000,000	August 31
24	Yarn of miscellaneous fibres	21,000,000	August 31
25	Raw flax, not hackled	21,000,000	August 31
26	Jute	180,000,000	August 31
27	Coconut fibre	18,000,000	August 31
28	Fabrics of miscellaneous fibres (natural and artificial)	27,000,000	August 31
29	Tulle, lace, velvet, etc.	6,000,000	August 31
30	Special fabrics	5,000,000	August 31
31	Carpets and rugs	2,400,000	August 31
32	Ready-made clothing	6,000,000	August 31
33	Other textile manufactures	3,000,000	August 31
36	Tubes of iron and steel and soldered steel conductions	33,000,000	September 1
37	Cables, ropes and braided wire and slings, also of iron and steel (except insulated articles used for electrical trade)	18,000,000	September 1
38	Iron and steel structures	7,500,000	September 1
39	Iron and steel containers	9,000,000	September 1
40	Metallic gauze, fencing, etc.	4,500,000	September 1
49	Outboard motors, not liberalized, and parts	10,000,000	September 1
50	Marine engines, not liberalized, and parts	15,000,000	September 1
51	Other motors, not liberalized, and parts	75,000,000	September 1
59	Tractors	132,000,000	September 1

PORTUGAL

Drawback of import duty on dried casings

THE PORTUGUESE *Diario do Governo*, First Series, No. 134 of June 6, publishes Order No. 20,619 authorizing the import under the drawback system of dried casings for export after selection by quality and calibre.

For every 100 kilograms of selected casings exported, the duty corresponding to 108 kilograms of dried casings imported shall be refunded.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460, 462).

We are cash buyers of merchandise of every description. Also Clearance Stocks, Discontinued Lines, Surplus and Redundant Stocks, also BOTTLES, Jars, Screw Caps, Cartons, and other Packaging Materials. In fact, goods of all kinds can be disposed of through us without delay, on the most favourable terms, and without trouble.

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NORWAY

Tariff amendments

IN THE list of Norwegian Tariff amendments published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 17, 1964 (page 886) it was stated that 'ground toughened or laminated glass' (Tariff No. 70.08A) was temporarily free of duty from January 1, 1964.

This item should have read as follows:

Tariff	Commodity	Duty from January 1, 1964
ex 70.08	Ground toughened glass for use in the making of acrylic sheets	Temporarily free

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461).

GREECE

Amendment to import licensing procedures

UNDER THE TERMS of the Agreement of Association between Greece and the European Economic Community, the second reduction of 10 per cent in the Greek Customs Tariff took effect as from May 1, 1964.

From the same date changes have also been made in the prior deposits required under the terms of the Greek Foreign Trade Regulations for the import of certain goods on Lists F.50 and F.100. Revised lists have been issued by the Greek Ministry of Commerce and these can be seen in the Tariff Section of the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade at Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449 or 450).

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IRISH REPUBLIC

Import quota for some woven fabrics

THE GOVERNMENT of the Irish Republic have announced the following quota under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 to 1963, for the period September 1, 1964 to February 28, 1965:

Quota No.	Goods	Quota
13	Certain woven fabrics of wool or worsted or synthetic or artificial textile	1,089,000 square yards

BAHRAIN

Register of Commerce

QUEEN'S REGULATIONS numbers 1, 3 and 5 of 1963, made under Article 76 of the Bahrain Order, 1959, decreed the setting up of a Register of Commerce in Bahrain. (Copies of the regulations may be obtained from HM Stationery Office).

All firms engaged in business in Bahrain must be registered, and any firm not registered is debarred from operating in Bahrain. This includes contractors engaged by the British Government in Bahrain.

Any firm wishing to commence business in Bahrain must apply for registration not later than one month after, nor earlier than three months before commencing operations.

Refusal of an application for registration does not prevent a firm from tendering for British Government contracts in Bahrain, provided the firm can show that, in the event of its being awarded the contract, it intends to employ a firm so registered as sub-contractor for all work in Bahrain under the contract. In these circumstances, the Register of Commerce must be notified of the name of the registered sub-contractor, and of the numbers and standing of the latter's staff who will be employed in a supervisory capacity.

Contractors are reminded that the Bahrain Government requires them to make the maximum use of local firms and labour, as well as advising the Bahrain Government at the time of tendering of the proposed arrangements for any work to be carried out in Bahrain.

Firms wishing to tender with the Bahrain Ministry of Public Building and Works, who are not listed in the Bahrain Register of Commerce, should in the first instance apply for information to Her Britannic Majesty's Political Agent, P.O. Box 114, Bahrain, who will facilitate introduction to the Bahrain Government.

Agents

The effect of this legislation as regards a British principal entering into an agreement with a local agent is that the local agent must be registered with the Chamber of Commerce to carry out the line of business for which the British principal is appointing him as agent. Moreover, the local agent, on acquiring a new agency, would be required to inform the Register of Commerce of the fact and to have his entry in the Register duly amended. It does not, of course, follow that a man not already registered to carry out a particular line of business could not alter his designation, but there are often difficulties in the way of doing so.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2221), quoting reference number CRE/7122/59.

JORDAN

Customs tariff amendment

THE INCREASE in Jordanian customs duty noted in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 24, page 202, is an addition of 3 per cent to all items included in the original tariff and 50 per cent becomes 53 per cent.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757 Ext. 460/462).

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Rebates of duty

SOUTHERN RHODESIA Government Notice No. 549, published in the *Government Gazette* of July 24, amends the Third Schedule (Manufacturers' Rebates) to the Customs and Excise (Industrial Drawbacks and Rebates) Regulations, 1962, to the following extent:

THIRD SCHEDULE

(a) in that part relating to the Clothing Manufacturing Industry by the insertion of the following item under the appropriate headings as indicated:

Item	Goods	Effective Rate			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
73 (d) (i)	Shoulder pads . . .	20%	12½%	10%	Free

(b) by the insertion after that part relating to the Confectionery Manufacturing Industry of the following part:

Cut Binding, Belt Backing and Waistbanding Manufacturing Industry.

Item	Goods	Effective Rate			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
	Piece-goods, woven:				
	(a) Containing 100% of cotton:				
	(i) Bleached, as defined in Note (4) to item 76, in a plain weave, weighing not less than 4 oz. per square yard . .	32½% or £0 0s. 10d. whichever duty shall be the greater	12½% or per sq. yd. £0 0s. 4d.	12½% £0 0s. 4d.	Free Free
	(ii) Dyed, as defined in Note (1) to item 76, in a plain weave, weighing not less than 4 oz. per square yard	32½% or £0 0s. 10d. whichever duty shall be the greater	12½% or per sq. yd. £0 0s. 4d.	12½% £0 0s. 4d.	Free Free
	(b) Containing 100% of rayon:				
	(i) Dyed, as defined in Note (1) to item 76, in a drill, twill, sateen or satin weave, weighing less than than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value not exceeding 18 pence per square yard	35% or £0 0s. 10½d. whichever duty shall be the greater	15% or per sq. yd. £0 0s. 4½d.	15% £0 0s. 4½d.	Free Free
	(ii) In a drill, twill, sateen or satin weave, weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value exceeding 18 pence per square yard . . .	35% or £0 0s. 10½d. whichever duty shall be the greater	15% or per sq. yd. £0 0s. 4½d.	15% £0 0s. 4½d.	Free Free
	(c) Containing less than 50% of rayon:				
	(i) Bleached, as defined in Note (4) to item 76 in drill, twill, sateen or satin weave, weighing less than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value exceeding 18 pence per square yard . . .	35% or £0 0s. 10½d. whichever duty shall be the greater	15% or per sq. yd. £0 0s. 4½d.	15% £0 0s. 4½d.	Free Free
	(ii) Dyed, as defined in Note (1) to item 76, in a drill, twill, sateen or satin weave, weighing more than 4 oz. per square yard . . .	35% or £0 0s. 10½d. whichever duty shall be the greater	15% or per sq. yd. £0 0s. 4½d.	15% £0 0s. 4½d.	Free Free
	(iii) In a plain, weave, weighing more than 4 oz. per square yard and of a free on board value exceeding 18 pence per square yard . .	35% or £0 0s. 10½d. whichever duty shall be the greater	15% or per sq. yd. £0 0s. 4½d.	15% £0 0s. 4½d.	Free Free
73 (d) (i)	Webbing, manufactured from textile and rubber threads (as commonly used for waistbanding)	20%	12½%	10%	Free

Application for increased duty

THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER at Salisbury has reported that the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Development has received an application for an increase in the customs duties applicable to the following commodity to the extent stated hereunder:

(Britain pays the Column D rate of Duty).

Tariff Item	Commodity	Rates of Duty			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
27	Jams:				
	Present duties . . . *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	Proposed duties . . . *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	or per lb.	6d.	4d.	4d.	4d.
	less *ad val.*	—	—	—	10%
		whichever duty is the greater			

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above application they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm desiring to make representations to the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Development and belonging to a trade organization should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the Southern Rhodesia authorities and desiring further information relating to the application should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 10506/64.

The closing date for receipt of representations by the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Development is September 11, 1964.

Import of grain bags

SOUTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT Notice No. 1152, published in the *Government Gazette* of July 31, announces the establishment of an import quota for grain bags for the 1965 reaping season, in addition to import arrangements made for the Grain Bag Pool.

The additional quota is for Southern Rhodesia importers who are not members of the Grain Bag Pool, and an individual importer's allocation will be limited to 40,000 bags. The quota totals 600,000 bags, and will be restricted to 2½ lb. Liverpool Twill grain bags for which a firm order is placed before December 31, 1964.

NIGERIA

Customs tariff changes

NOTICE HAS BEEN received of customs tariff changes in Nigeria which take effect from August 3, 1964. These raise the general *ad valorem* rate of 20 per cent to 33⅓ per cent.

Most goods previously charged at 10 per cent *ad valorem* are raised to 15 per cent; those previously at 25 per cent or 30 per cent are raised to 33⅓ per cent; and those previously at 33⅓ per cent or 50 per cent are raised to 40 per cent and 66⅔ per cent respectively.

There are also greater increases in some *ad valorem* rates. Specific import duties on many items have also had comparable increases. Full details of the above tariff changes will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 21, 1964.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Service Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

TANGANYIKA

Import licensing regulation

DETAILS WERE GIVEN in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 11, 1960 (page 593) concerning import licensing regulations in Tanganyika. General Notice No. 1722 published in the Tanganyika and Zanzibar *Gazette* dated July 24, 1964, adds, with effect from July 20, the following item to the schedule of goods including those of United Kingdom origin, for which specific import licences are required:

Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures, n.e.s.
(a) Cement (building)

CONGO REPUBLIC (LEOPOLDVILLE)

Import regulations

THE CONGO NATIONAL BANK in Leopoldville issued on July 6, 1964, Circular No. 4 which contains details of all current regulations governing import formalities.

A copy of the above-mentioned Circular (in French) may be seen at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Price control on building materials

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. R1146, published in the South Africa *Government Gazette* of July 31, imposes price control on a number of building materials. The prices are fixed at those ordinarily being charged on July 31, 1964.

A copy of the Government Notice, giving details of the materials covered by the control, may be inspected on application to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

PAKISTAN

Import licensing policy for July to December, 1964

THE PRELIMINARY NOTICE about Pakistan's import trade control policy appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 10. The full policy has now been received. This policy differs from that which Pakistan issued in previous years as it introduces a 'free list'. This is a list of items for which there is no need for an import licence but where a letter of credit opened with a Pakistan Bank will be sufficient. Some of the items on this list have to be imported against American aid only but for the rest import can be made from any part of the world. In addition to the 'free list' there is Pakistan's more traditional method of O.G.L. licensing which applies to a large number of items. Under this system an initial licence is given at a specified level and repeat licences can be obtained when 75 per cent of the first licence has been used. The rest of Pakistan's imports are made under a licensing policy under which one licence only is issued for the period. Details of this policy are not being published here but they can be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

AFGHANISTAN

Import policy control

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING in Afghanistan gave a press conference on July 15 during which he explained that Afghanistan was facing a severe shortage of foreign exchange and he detailed the Government's plans for retrenchment and restoration of the economic situation. These included:

(a) Balancing of the State Budget by increasing revenues and reducing expenditure and loan payments from the central debt;
(b) Maintaining a proper balance of foreign payments;
(c) Devoting greater attention to the production and distribution of agricultural and industrial products.

He also announced a preliminary list of items the import of which is to be banned; these are the non-essential and luxury items. This list can be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 11, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449/450. Inquiries about other details contained in this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 337, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2277).

British commercial representatives in india

MR. BRYANT ABBOTT, OBE, at present serving as a Temporary Principal in the Department of Technical Co-operation, has been appointed as a British Trade Commissioner at New Delhi and will take up his appointment in September.

CEYLON

Budget for 1964/65

THE CEYLON BUDGET was presented on July 30, 1964 by Dr. N. M. Perera, the new Finance Minister.

Apart from changes in income tax, the proposed measures most likely to affect British businessmen are:

(i) The Open General Licence has been abolished and with effect from August 1, 1964 specific licences have been required for all goods. All consignments shipped after August 1 will count against quotas.
(ii) Licences for essential imports will be issued immediately to the private sector against the quotas for the second half of 1964.
(iii) An increase of 10 cents per pound on tea shipped to the London Auctions.
(iv) No further foreign exchange will be available for non-nationals travel abroad on leave 'till the foreign exchange position improves'.
(v) A moratorium for 'a period of one year in the first instance' has been imposed on all remittances of interest, profits and dividends. 'When the external position improves it would be possible to reconsider this decision'.
(vi) 'Until further notice' the remittance of retirement funds and savings is reduced by Rs.100,000 to Rs.150,000 (by £7,500 to £11,250).
(vii) Some industries may be denied foreign exchange even at the expense of under-utilization if their priorities in the national economy are low. Price and quality controls are to be rigorously applied and private industries will have monthly targets of production to which their import quotas will be geared.
(viii) A Board of Control is to be established with wide powers to examine the books of Managing Agency Houses and to give directives. The Board will be enabled to appoint managers and directors and, if necessary, will be enabled to take over the activities of the houses.
(ix) An Export/Import Banking Corporation is to be established with 51 per cent owned by the Government and 49 per cent owned by the foreign banks. The directors will comprise four Government nominees and three local foreign bank nominees. The offices of the foreign banks will continue to operate as at present but they will hereafter be offices of the Export/Import Banking Corporation.

A copy of the Budget Speech may be seen at Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 346, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2642).

The Development Programme 1964-65

ON JULY 30 the Ceylon Department of National Planning issued a booklet entitled 'The Development Programme 1964-1965', a copy of which may be seen at the above-mentioned address.

The aim of the Programme is to produce an increase of 2 per cent in the *per capita* income during the year. The investment programme for 1964/65 is estimated to cost Rs.1,225 million (£92 million) at 1960 prices, of which Rs.769 million (£57·7 million) would fall in the public sector. The following breakdown is given:

	Rupees million	Rupees million	£ million
Social overheads	327		(24·5)
Of which:			
Health		26	(1·9)
Education		26	(1·9)
Transport and communications		144	(10·8)
Electricity		91	(6·8)
Housing		40	(3·0)
Agriculture and fisheries	177		(13·3)
Of which:			
Export agriculture		53	(3·9)
Non-export agriculture and fisheries		47	(3·5)
Irrigation and land development		77	(5·8)
Industry	141		(10·6)
Of which:			
Large scale industry		124	(9 ·3)
Small scale industry		17	(1·3)
Administration, defence, maintenance, etc.	124		(9 ·2)
Total	769		

AUSTRALIA

Revision of customs by-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the by-laws shown below:

New and amended By-laws

The following goods will be admitted under the By-law Tariff until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
BISMUTH: Carbonate, Salicylate, Subgallate, Subnitrate	449 (A) (1)	Free
CYLINDER LINERS, being diesel electric locomotive parts, reconditioned by porous chrome plating	401 (D) (2)	Free
DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES: Medicines: Ethynodiol diacetate	285 (B) (1)	Free
FILM, three colour, exposed but not developed, the exposures for each colour varying from under to over exposed, designed specially for use in connection with the testing of the strength of chemicals in film processing tanks	449 (A) (1)	Free
HAND TOOLS OF TRADE for the use of artisans and mechanics and hand tools in general use when not made wholly of wood unless specifically so provided and not being machines, viz.: Pliers incorporating a self-locking handle with or without release lever, which in the fully closed position maintains automatically the pressure of the jaws on the work	449 (A) (1)	Free
SURGICAL AND DENTAL AND VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES, as follows: Dental chisel elevators, electrically operated, designed for the mechanical operation of dental chisels and similar tools, otherwise classifiable under Tariff item 419 (H). Electro-surgical units for coagulation otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 419 (F), viz.: Diathermy punches consisting of: Sheath with lamp carrier telescope, inlet and outlet taps. Detachable filiform guide. Pilot. Circular knife (Trephine). Mandrel for knife. Connecting plug for lamp current. Connecting plug for diathermy current. Hypodermic needles finer than 30 gauge, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 419 (D) (3) X-ray apparatus otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 419 (E) (3), viz.: X-ray Bucky diaphragms. X-ray grids. Goods otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 419 (D) (1), but not including the following goods and parts therefor unless otherwise specifically indicated: Defibrillators. Defibrillators and pacemakers, combined. Diathermy apparatus, but not excepting: Heat resisting glass electrodes for use with short-wave electro-therapy apparatus. Disposable sets of the types used in connection with the transfusion or infusion or collection or storage of blood or other intravenous fluids. Electro-cardiographs single channel. Electro-encephalographs. Examining tables in respect of which the Minister is satisfied suitably equivalent goods of Australian manufacture are reasonably available. Dental engines, foot powered. Goods to which Item 419 (C) (3) applies. Orthodontic instruments and appliances, viz.: Band strips with or without attachments, other than of austentic stainless steel. Brackets, buccal tubes, lock pins, not flanged. Pliers. Pacemakers but not excepting implantable cardiac pacemakers.	419 (C) (2)	Free

Cancelled By-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will now be classified under the substantive item indicated:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
BOOK-BINDING AND BOOK-MAKING MACHINES AND APPLIANCES: Presses, blocking and gilding (*vide* application of Prefatory Note 15)*	174 (B) (4)	Free
STAMPINGS OR BLOCKING APPLIANCES, with automatic feed, for applying lettering or designs to articles by means of dies which stamp from a roll of gold leaf or other coloured leaf but Tariff Item 449 (A) (1) applies to such goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on July 23, 1964, and are entered for home consumption on arrival; or in bond in Australia on July 23, 1964, and are entered for home consumption on or before August 24, 1964.	208 (A) (2)	27½% *ad val.*
SURGICAL AND DENTAL AND VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES: Hypodermic needles 28 gauge and finer, but Tariff Item 419 (C) (2) applies to such goods provided they are in direct transit to Australia on July 23, 1964, and are entered for home consumption on arrival; or in bond in Australia on July 23, 1964, and are entered for home consumption on or before August 24, 1964.	419 (D) (3)	25% *ad val.*

(*Continued on next page*)

HINTS TO BUSINESS MEN

THE 'Hints to Business Men' series of booklets, covering over 100 individual countries, provides useful information on such subjects as travel, hotels, climate, currency, public holidays, population, industries, economic factors, and summarizes the nature and extent of imports and exports. Copies may be obtained free of charge by British businessmen who intend visiting any country on export business, on application to Room F.57, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, E.C.3. (Tel City 5757, Ext. 7146).

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AUSTRALIA, *continued*

Tariff Board inquiries

THE AUSTRALIAN MINISTER for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

(1) Bonded fibre fabrics (Tariff Item 471).
(2) Citric acid and tartaric acid (Tariff Items 279(A) and 279(B)).

Both these references are of Departmental origin.

Details of the Tariff Items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £100 Sterling.

Tariff Item	Goods		British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
279	(A) Citric acid	per lb.	1¼d.	3¾d. Primage duty	3¾d.
		ad val.	5% (unless for	5% use in the ma of cheese)	5% nufacture
	(B) Tartaric acid	per lb.	1¼d.	4¼d. Primage duty	4¼d.
		ad val.	5%	10%	10%
471	Textile goods, viz : bonded fibre fabrics, whether or not impregnated or coated, but not including: Abrasives. Embroideries. Medicated bandages or bandages put up for retail sale. Fabrics containing more than 50% by weight of rubber or rubber substitutes:				
	(A) As prescribed by Departmental By-laws		Free	Free	Free
	(B) Other		20%	20%	25%

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than August 31.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference Nos. (1) CRE 10415/64 and (2) 10416/64.

Decisions on tariff classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
SURGICAL AND DENTAL AND VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS, APPLIANCES AND MATERIALS: Gauzes: Impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances; Not impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances but put up clearly as identifiable or intended for medical or surgical purposes	419 (A)	Free

* Prefatory Note 15:
Unless the Tariff otherwise provides or the Minister otherwise directs, composite machines consisting of two or more machines fitted together to form a whole and other machines adapted for the purpose of performing two or more complementary or alternative functions are to be classified as if consisting only of that component or as being that machine which performs the principal function.

BRAZIL

Fiscal dollar rate

THE BRAZILIAN fiscal dollar rate, used for the calculation of *ad valorem* customs duties, will be 1,075·40 cruzeiros to the United States dollar during the month of August. (For previous notice see *Board of Trade Journal* of July 17, 1964, page 159.)

CHILE

Exchange regulations

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Central Bank of Chile have now ruled (in their Circular No. 396 of July 29, 1964) that forward Exchange contracts can be made (if the importer wishes to do so) for all goods which are covered by bills of lading dated up to 120 days prior to November 20, 1963.

A previous notice on this subject was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 24, 1964, page 205.

Amendments to Import List

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to Chile's List of Permitted and Prohibited Imports. The List was first published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, and amendments have appeared frequently in later issues.

Section	Group	Item	Percentage of deposit	Percentage of tax surcharge
IV	17	In item 'Hops' add: pure or concentrated	A	1
IX	46	From the item: 'Dressings (absorbent gauze) in rolls' delete 'in rolls'	B	10
XI	6	Alter the item: 'Equipment apparatus and elements for professional divers and their spare parts' to read: Equipment, apparatus, elements, accessories and spare parts for professional divers and frogmen	A	1
	63	Alter the item: 'Selenium plates and diodes of silicon and germanium' to read: Selenium plates, with or without separating or contact accessories, diodes of silicon and diodes of germanium	B	5
XIII	81	Alter the item: 'Frogmen equipment and water skis' to read 'Water skis'	D	50
IV	20	Raw cotton	Free	Free
IX	46	Bismuth subcarbonate	B	200
XII	66	Spare parts for motor vehicles	50	Free
XIII	79	Other unspecified tubes (except television tubes) for use in radio-communication, radio-transmission, electro-medicine and industry costing more than U.S.$2 c.i.f. each	B	Free
VIII	39	Linoleum for floors	5,000	—
IX	46	Pristanamycin in capsules, in bulk	10	—
		Staphylococcus Aureus toxoid vaccine	10	5
X	55	Phosphor-bronze calibrated strips, in rolls in 10 cm. to 16 cm. width, and of 0·001 mm. to 0·1 mm. thickness	10	—
	57/58	Outlet sets or control valves for liquid gas cylinders of over 150 litres capacity	10	5
XI	61	Storage cylinders and tanks for liquid gases derived from petroleum, of over 150 litres liquid capacity	1,000	5
		Table or portable domestic sewing machines except machine-stands and their parts	200	30
		Complete domestic sewing-machine heads, their components and parts	10	10
		Mechanical jaw-vices, excepting those with jaw measurement of 3½ in. to 6½ in. inclusive	200	50
XIII	67	Asbestos yarns up to three threads	10	5

VENEZUELA

Import licensing and confirmation of orders

HM EMBASSY in Caracas have pointed out that when import licensing is imposed as a measure of protection for local industry (the usual effect of which may be to prohibit further imports) licences are normally granted in respect of orders which have been placed *and confirmed* prior to the date of the resolution imposing licensing on the goods in question.

While it is not always the practice to confirm orders to overseas buyers, exporters are advised that where import licensing is imposed in these circumstances, the absence of a letter of confirmation is likely to make it impossible for the buyer to obtain a licence in respect of a previously arranged order.

ARGENTINA

Modifications to import lists

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT Decree No. 4231 of June 5, 1964, modifies as follows the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59:

Tariff Number	Item
	Removed from List No. 6 'A'
1799/802	Grinding machines for base bearings and/or camshafts for internal combustion engines, mechanically or hydraulic operated of up to 2,000 mm. length of bearing guide and 800 mm. height of tables at boring bar.
1799/802	Vacuum type moulding machine, semi-automatic type for making articles of synthetic plastic material.
	Removed from List No. 6 'B'
1799/802	Concrete mixers of up to 600 litres inclusive, of mixed material, excluding those auto-transportable.
1799/802	Tipping concrete mixers, up to 250 litres, inclusive.
1799/802	Rotating concrete mixers up to 750 litres, inclusive.
1799/802	Ovens for drying and/or enamelling continuous or intermittent, with any system of heating, excluding vertical ovens for enamelling copper wire and continuous automatic ovens for drying lithographic inks and/or sanitary varnishes applied to tin-plate or other metals, with a production of 2,500 or more sheets per hour.
1799/802	Bulldozers or pusher shovels, excluding: (a) those made up of caterpillar or rail power unit of not less than 85 h.p. at draw-bar unit on wheels of more than 100 h.p. at draw bar and corresponding blade.
1799/802	Injection machines up to 1,200 grammes capacity for making synthetic plastic material articles.
	Included in List No. 6 'A'
1799/802	Grinding machines for base bearings and/or camshafts for internal combustion engines, mechanically or hydraulic operated of up to 2,520 mm. length of bearing guide and 800 mm. distance of table at boring bar.
1799/802	Concrete mixers of up to 1,000 litres inclusive, of mixed material, excluding those auto-transportable.
1799/802	Injection machines for thermo-plastics, rubber and/or non-ferrous metals, of more than 1,200 grammes up to 2,000 grammes capacity as regards to polystyrene, with plates of up to 1,100 by 1,100 mm., and more than 450 tons up to 600 tons pressure.
1799/802	Extrusion machines of up to 100 mm. screw diameter or screws with maximum motor power of 30 h.p.
1799/802	Blow machines for thermoplastic hollow pieces of up to 25 litres capacity.
1799/802	Machines for thermo-formed sheets in thermoplastic material of any type and capacity.
1799/802	Drawing benches for the extrusion of blown thermoplastic films (vertical or horizontal) with cylinders of up to 1,500 mm. in length.
1799/802	Benches for covering thermoplastic cables, of up to 800 mm. diameter of the traction pulleys.
1799/802	Drawing benches for thermoplastic monofilaments of up to 30 reeling frames ("Devanadoras.")
1799/802	Grinding mills for thermoplastic materials, with length of blades up to 300 mm.
1799/802	Granulating machines for thermo-plastic materials, of 80 kilos per hour capacity.
1799/802	Machines for the manufacture of pipes and sections of plastic material without extruder.
	Included in List No. 6 'B'
1799/802	Ovens for ceramic action in general and ovens for drying and/or enamelling, continuous or intermittent, with any system of heating, excluding: (1) Vertical ovens for enamelling copper wire; (2) Continuous automatic ovens for drying lithographic inks and/or sanitary varnishes applied to tin-plate or other metals, with a production of 2,500 or more sheets per hour.
1799/802	Bulldozers or pusher shovels, excluding: (a) Those made up of caterpillar or rail power unit of not less than 85 h.p. at draw bar and with blade or other corresponding attachments; (b) Those made up of power unit or wheels of more than 100 h.p. at draw bar, with blade and other corresponding attachments.
1799/802	Injection machines for thermoplastic materials, rubber and/or non-ferrous metals, of up to 1,200 grammes capacity as regards to polystyrene, with plates of up to 1,000 by 1,000 mm. and up to 450 tons pressure.
	Included in List No. 3
2352	Rectangular base pneumatic sand papering machines with alternating motion.
	Included in List No. 2
4757	Residue directly derived from tapping of crude petroleum for the manufacture of oils and asphalts, 'reduced crude,' conforming to the following specification: specific gravity: 0·910 min., 1.000 max.; S.F. viscosity 50°C, minimum 40", maximum 2.000", colour black; Conradson carbon test, maximum percentage by weight 11; flash-point 60°C. minimum.

The following exclusions are added to those already appearing in the following items in List No. 6 'B' attached to Decree No. 5439/59:

1799/802	Pasteurizers: 'and those of the centrifugal type for the pasteurization of cream and milk.'
1799/802, 2352, 3924	Pneumatic tools: (4) Rectangular base pneumatic machines with alternating motion.
1799/802	Compressors and air motor compressor, fixed, of up to 15 cubic metres inclusive: (d) Those working with a capacity not greater than 1 cubic metre/minute, with minimum discharge pressure of 200 kilos/sq. cm. (e) Those with a working capacity of more than 1 cubic metre/minute and up to 15 cubic metre/minute, with minimum discharge pressure of 40 kilos/sq. cm.

JAMAICA

Import licensing arrangements for toothbrushes

THE LIST OF EXCEPTIONS to the Jamaica Open General licence (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 24, 1964, page 925) is further amended by the addition of the following new item:

75. Toothbrushes.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Tariff Section, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 4747 Ext. 471).

CANADA

'Made in Canada' rulings

THE FOLLOWING RULINGS have been made for Canadian Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

Sign rotating mechanisms, sometimes called sign rotators.

(Ruling effective August 27, 1964).

Trailor Mounted and Skid Mounted Air Compressors commonly known as portable air compressors regardless of type with or without a running gear not self propelled having capacities up to and including 660 cubic feet per minute.

(Ruling effective August 20, 1964).

Notes Trailor mounted and skid mounted rotary air compressor with or without running gear, not self propelled, in capacities of 125 cubic feet per minute to 600 cubic feet per minute inclusively have previously been ruled of a class or kind made in Canada.

(2) Effective July 20, 1964, the reference in Memorandum D51-8 to reciprocating air compressors is amended by the addition of (D). Trailer mounted and skid mounted reciprocating air compressors commonly known as portable air compressors with or without running gear not self propelled in capacities in excess of 660 cubic feet per minute.

(The effect of note (2) (D) is to transfer immediately such compressors from the category of a class or kind made in Canada to the category of a class or kind not made in Canada.)

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memoranda Series D51-24-1 dated July 27, 1964, and D51-8-1 dated July 20, 1964.

The second stage of Calcutta's 25kV ac suburban electrification involves lines running southward from Sealdah. This picture shows a section near Sealdah station after overhead equipment employing cross span construction had been installed for the first stage of the suburban electrification. Photo: British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd.

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Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

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Balance of payments (Q)	10 July 1964
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By industry – provisional (Q)	12 June 1964
– final (O)	10 July 1964
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Expected capital expenditure (6-M)	17 Jan. 1964
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Deliveries of certain products (Q)	26 June 1964
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Commonwealth trade (A)	26 June 1964
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Provisional figures (Q)	This week
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Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	17 July 1964
Man-made fibres production (M)	This week
Wholesale houses sales (M)	17 July 1964
Wool and cotton output (M)	17 July 1964
Tourist traffic (M)	7 Aug. 1964
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	21 Feb. 1964
Index nos. (M)	This week

Board of Trade Departments, etc. *Subject*	*Last published*
Board of Trade Addresses	28 Feb. 1964
Board of Trade Regional Organization	31 July 1964
British and Commonwealth Chamber of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	10 July 1964
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	31 July 1964
Directory of Board of Trade Departments and their work	This week
ECGD Local Offices	12 June 1964
Official Receivers' Offices	24 July 1964

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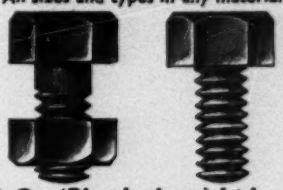

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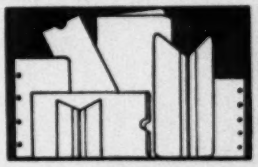

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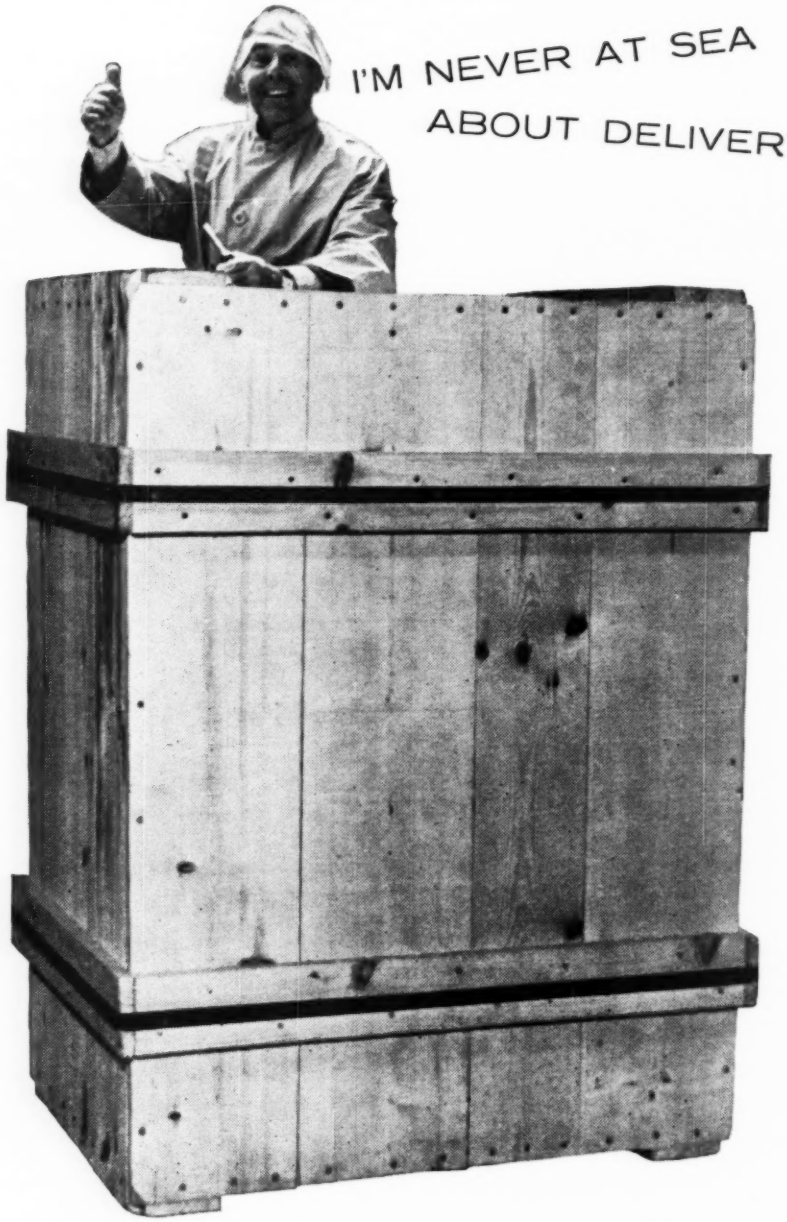

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